MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
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VOL. III. NO. 270 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Nov 14th „	Persia ..	8000	-- --	--
21st „	Medina ..	12500	-- --	--
28th „	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	-- --	--
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th „	Khiva ..	9000	-- --	--
19th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th „	Kashgar ..	9000	-- --	--
2nd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th „	Caledonia ..	8000	-- --	--
16th „	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd „	Khyber ..	9000	-- --	--
30th „	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Nov, 18th „	Malta ..	7000	Maloja ..	12500
2nd Dec.	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th „	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th „	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1916 13th Jan.	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
4th Nov. *	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
5th Nov...	Chakla ..	Persian Gulf Ports (Subsidiary Mail.)
9th Nov...	Dilwara ..	East and South African Ports.

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	16th Nov
Yeboshi Maru..	H Nojiri	4098	8th Nov	18th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwahara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	16th Dec.	22nd Dec.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	11th Nov.	20th Nov.
Inaho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	23rd Nov	2nd Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-27

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Cairo --	A & C	7700	1915. Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris --	A & C	923 [illegible]	--	27th Nov.
City of Marcilles	A & C	821 [illegible]		16th Dec.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndchss Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balauces from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6303	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Usborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. „
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th „ „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
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Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA,

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS B. O. C. PITCH

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos 108 & 1489

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur	Hong-Kong
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Penang	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 26.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST, to work as a SECRETARY, full time. Apply to Box No. 604, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2263

WANTED—A COMMANDER for a steamer. Apply stating experience and pay required to Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2275

WANTED immediately a White Steam Car DRIVER, having long experience of simiar work. Apply stating full particulars to J. R. TANEJA, Indore. 805

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED SECOND-HAND BOILERS 150 lbs. pressure or more, also cotton press machinery. Write to
C. M. HIRAKHANWALLA,
2234 Jalna.

EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, First Class certificated, excellent testimonials seeks engagement. Can join on short notice. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of MATRON of Lady Lyall Hospital, Agra, pay Rs. 150 and a free house. Application with copy of testimonials and photograph should be addressed to THE SENIOR MEDICAL WOMAN, Dufferin Hospitals, Agra. 907

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED.—A qualified Health Officer, 2nd Class, holding D. P. H. of a recognised University, for Dera Ismail Khan, pay Rs. 150—10—300.
Apply with copies of diploma and testimonials, which will not be returned, to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, N. W. F. Province, Peshawar. 803

WANTED young men having experience of EXPLAINING MERCHANTS in Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, fair English. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 25, besides allowance. Apply—
THE INDIAN CLAIM AGENCY,
Moos Building,
Opp. D. Vadilal and Co
2287 Kalbadevi Road.

WANTED A LADY SUB-ASST. SURGEON for the Chhinkhadan State dispensary on pay of Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters partly furnished. Apply to the undersigned with copies of certificates and testimonials.
MAHANT BHUDHAR KISHORE DAS,
Feudatory Chief,
Chhinkhadan State,
2213 Central Provinces.

WANTED.—A thoroughly qualified Anglo-Indian or European Medical Practitioner to hold charge of the Government Salt Department Hospital at the Sambhar Lake, Rajputana, for one year. Pay Rs. 400 per month with free house. Apply, stating qualifications, to—
J. F. CONNOLLY, I.C.S.,
Commissioner,
Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra.
801

WANTED as OCTROI SUPERINTENDENT for the Kamptee Cantonment. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem. No allowance. Qualifications:—
1. Should be a pensioned Government servant.
2. Must be able to read and write fluently (a) English (b) Hindi or Marathi.
3. Must be active and of irreproachable character.
4. Written applications only, and not personal application, will be considered at present. Copies of certificates to be sent which will not be returned. Apply—
CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE,
Kamptee, dated 2nd November, 1915.
800

WANTED.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.—WANTED 2 CASHIERS with good experience. Hours of attendance from 5-30 till midnight. Apply personally at the Theatre between 11 and 12 a.m. 2277

WANTED a Veterinary Assistant for district service. Apply with testimonials, stating the lowest salary acceptable, to the REVENUE COMMISSIONER, Kotah (Raj). 802

WANTED an experienced LADY DOCTOR, L. M. & S., at Dhoraji for women, must be of a sociable nature. Apply to Mr. HAJEE AHMED MAHOMED BHIWANDIWALLA, J.P., 87-89, Colsa Mohla, Pydhoni. 2286

WANTED.—A lady going home immediately requires an experienced Nurse, who is a good sailor, to accompany her and help her with the care of her two children aged 2 years and 9 months respectively, in return for passage.
Reply to MRS. SENHOUSE CLARKE, Cleeve House, Ranikhet. 804

WANTED an ENGLISH NURSE to take charge immediately of one infant (1 year). Must be prepared to go into camp for 4 months, and then proceed to England. Reply stating age, qualifications, references, and salary, to.
MRS. P. J. MEAD,
Ahmednagar, Deccan.
806

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

FOR SALE—One pair low Count Mule 13" gauge, 550 spindles. Assalees and Co. Apply.—
YOOSUFALI AMIJI,
59, Tank St., Byculla.
2290

FOR SALE—AERATED WATER FACTORY, worked by Electric Power with all its accessories, bullock carts, etc. For particulars apply to AMERICAN AERATED WATER FACTORY, Charni Road, near Cama Baug, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. 1009

FOR SALE—VERTICAL BOILER, Cochrane Maker, 125 lbs. pressure, 11 N. H. P., used for two years only.
New Copper Circles, 5/8in. and ¼in. thick and 8ft.—3in., 8in. and 5ft.—6in. in diameter. Apply to D. B. PATEL, Rupa Villa, Cumballa Hill. 1010

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO BE LET— A large and airy office room facing west on third floor above West End Watch Co. For full particulars apply to the WEST END WATCH CO. 2289

TO BE LET.—Nice airy first floor FLAT on Apollo Bunder; open to West; 3 rooms. Rs. 105. E. L. and F. Apply to Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2280

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1006

TO LET.—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanouli, for the month of October or longer, if situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 999

NOTICES.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1915 at 3-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and if deemed expedient, passing as an extraordinary resolution, the resolution following, that is to say:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

If the above resolution is passed, the said Meeting will immediately thereafter consider and if thought fit, pass a resolution for the appointment of one or more person or persons as Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up upon such terms and at such remuneration as may be determined upon at the meeting.

Dated this tenth day of November, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
2281

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1915 at 3.45 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and if deemed expedient, passing as an extraordinary resolution, the resolution following, that is to say—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

If the above resolution is passed, the said Meeting will immediately thereafter consider and if thought fit, pass a resolution for the appointment of one or more person or persons as Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up upon such terms and at such remuneration as may be determined upon at the meeting.

Dated this tenth day of November, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
2282 Agents.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1915 at 4 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and if deemed expedient, passing as an extraordinary resolution, the resolution following, that is to say—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction, of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

If the above resolution is passed, the said Meeting will immediately thereafter consider and if thought fit, pass a resolution for the appointment of one or more person or persons as Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up upon such terms and at such remuneration as may be determined upon at the meeting.

Dated this tenth day of November, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
2283

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1915, at 4-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and if deemed expedient, passing as an extraordinary resolution, the resolution following, that is to say—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

If the above resolution is passed, the said Meeting will immediately thereafter consider and if thought fit, pass a resolution for the appointment of one or more person or persons as Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up upon such terms and at such remuneration as may be determined upon at the meeting.

Dated this tenth day of November, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
2284

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on THURSDAY, the 18th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th November, 1915. 2278

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

IT is hereby notified that the date of the auction for letting out quarries at Chinchpokles and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1. has been changed from the 25th November, 1915 to 15th November 1915 on Monday, at 1 p.m. (S. T.). 2221

NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Hon. Mr HAJI SULLEMAN ABDUL WAHED, and Bai MARIAMBAI, widow of HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, the executors and executrix of the last Will and Testament of HAJI MAHOMED ABBA have contracted to sell to THE PEARL MILLS LIMITED, the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, charge, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, trust, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchsae will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground situate at Worlee containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty, three square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 459, New No. 12472 and new Survey No. 2/2902 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by ground belonging to the Globe Manufacturing Company Limited, on or towards the West by the ground of Bhawoo Ram Raghoba, on or towards the North by ground belonging to the Pearl Mills Limited and on or towards the South by the ground of the said Pearl Mills Ltd.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
2270 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHANDARJI SHRI HARI MANGALJI JAGANNATHJI, of Radhikaji Temple near Shri Bet Dwarka has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client SHA VITHALDAS MOTIBHAI.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Fofal Wadi without the Fort of Bombay admeasuring 127 square yards or thereabouts and which premises are assessed by the Colector of Municipal Rates and taxes under Ward C No. 5281 and Street No. 78 and bearing Old Survey No. 60 and New Survey No. 525 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 536 and New No. 2600 and 2614 and are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by the property of Kalidas Meghji on or towards the East by the property of Hargowan Jugiivan on or towards the North by the Fofal Wadi aforesaid on or towards the South by the premises of Jiwanlalji Maharaj.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1 Hummum Street Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1915.
SOONDERDAS & Co.,
2279 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the Will dated the 8th day for May, 1914, and a Codicil thereto of Ramabai widow of Waghji Mulji of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant of no profession .....Deceased.
1. JAMNADAS TRICUMDAS, 2. MULIBAI, widow of NARANJI SHIVJI, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants residing the first at Matunga and the second at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the Codicil of the said deceased..Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 5th day of November, 1915.
MESSRS. SHROFF DINSHA & DHARAMSI,
2285 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "UME MARU" having arrived on the 11th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Ericson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's appointed surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunnie will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Y. ASAI,
Manager,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Bombay, 11th Nov., 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
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Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—
A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.
Snap switches, cotton piecegoods stearn's wine, glass chimneys, advertisements, asbestos packing, provisions, patent, medicines, cement, paint, iron vices and casting teak planks ginger, rice, barbed wire, coir yarn, horse box, large quantity broken marble tiles and various other articles.
In accordance with the orders of the Bombay prize court and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, the following uncleared cargo ex-prize vessel, "Rheinfels."
V.N.Y.A.K.S.—Case cement moulding.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON WASTE OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th November, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Jeevanji Press, Gorupdeo, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following goods, damaged by fire and water:—
Large quantity of bales and loose cotton waste such as oily bunda, oily cotton dropping, fly stripings, coloured waste, and sundry cotton waste
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Nov. 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of barley, bags of castor seed, bags of jowari, bundles of gunny bags, bags of husk, iron angle bar, key and paint, drums of turpentine, bundles of iron nuts, lot of loose lime stones, bags of harda, drum of oil, wooden sleepers, bundles of coir rope, bale of brown papers, bag of coal, bag of gram flour, bundles of jogree, bundles of date, bags of bajri, bags of rape seed, bundles of picking cotton, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th November, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SHOW CASES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria and Albert Museum (Victoria Garden):—
3 large show cases (old).
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 12th November, 1915

G. M. JAYAKAR

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GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
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Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateure Work done promptly and cheap
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ALI OOMER STREET.

Under instructions from Narotum Anandji Esq., the mortgagee in exercise of the power of sale reserved to him by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th day of October, 1908, and made between Ebrahim Essa the Mortgagor of the one part and Narotum Anandji Esq., the Mortgagee of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor Ebrahim Essa, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th November, 1915, the following landed property at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ali Oomar Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6194, Street Nos. 33 and 35 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2324 New No. 9379 Old Survey No. 1585, New Survey No. 1050 and containing by admeasurement 83 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by Ghogari Moholla, on the North by the property of Abu Mahomed and on the South by the property of Cassum Dada and which said premises are now in the occupation and possession of the said Mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars, please apply to the undersigned.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th November, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Dedication to Art, Science and Music
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Monday, November 15th
9-30 p.m. and following evenings 9-30 p.m.

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CONCERT-REVUE
The most Unique and Artistic production on the Vaudeville Stage. Direct from London Collisium, Palladium, and Principal West End Theatres.

HUMPHREY BISHOP.
The Famous Operatic Bass, from Royal Opera House, London Opera House and other Principal London Theatres.

MISS NORA MOON
Prima Donna from the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London.

MR. STANLEY VILVEN
The Eminent Tenor, from the Queen's Hall, London, etc.

MISS SYBIL KEYMER
The Celebrated Violinist from the Royal Albert Hall, etc., London.

MDLLE. SUZANNE VERNEY
Classical Dancer, from the London Palace and Alhambra

MISS KATIE HILL
From the Principal West End Theatres in her latest Comedy Numbers.

MDLLE. SEVILLANITA
From the Le Gradge Guignol and L'ambigan of Paris.
Direct from London Pavilion.

HARRY RUSSON
Presents his latest Comedy Sketch,
The Last of the Cabbies.

London's Latest Musical Comedy.
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

Selections from the Favourite Items in the Gaiety Theatre's recent Success.

A Great Novelty: First Production in the, East—The Wonderful.
CLARENDON SPEAKING PICTURES.
The Human Voice, not a Gramophone, Spoken by a Gifted artiste.

A Pot-Pourri of Grand and Light Opera Popular Ballads, Classical Posing and Dancing
The World-Famous.
"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS."
The act that has played as Star Attraction at the London Palladium, and all the Principal Musical Halls throughout Great Britain.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls and Stalls Rs. 4, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Patrons can rely upon getting Taxis or Victorias at the door at the close of the performance at their request.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. 26

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PATHE-BALBOA
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THE MOST ARTISTIC
AND PERFECT FILMS
IN THE WORLD.

OF THE GREATEST OF ALL GREAT FILMS.
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
THAN WHICH NO BETTER FILM HAS EVER BEEN SHOWN.
THOROUGHLY WORTHY OF THE NAME OF ITS MAKERS.
THE GREAT HOUSE OF PATHE
COME
AND WISH 'AU REVOIR' TO THE BEAUTIFUL MISS PEARL WHITE
AND SEE
THE GRAND FINALE OF THIS TREMENDOUS STORY.
SHOWING 6 AND THE LAST PARTS THIS WEEK.
IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
TIME—WEEK DAYS:
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The First of a New Series
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THE FUNNIEST FILM
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6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.
EVERY WEEK A NEW MASTERPIECE!
OUR FILMS ARE DIRECT
FROM THE PRODUCERS TO THE SCREEN.
The Players of "CABIRIA" in a modern masterpiece.
"AN OPERA SINGER'S TRIUMPH"
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A stirring story of stage life, containing a wonderfully realistic EARTHQUAKE SCENE.
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LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT TO FRANCE
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The great Australian Contralto, and full Concert Company, including:
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Secret Remedies	0 12
More Secret Remedies	0 12
Pears' Cyclopoedia	0 12
Marriage and Disease	0 8
Hints on Reproductive Organs	0 8
Home Treatment for Sexual Abuses	0 12
Tokology	2 8
Whispers to Married People	0 8
Private Counsellor	2 0
Royal Road to Beauty	1 0
Sexual Science	2 0
Marriage and Parentage	1 0
Perfect Manhood	0 8
Perfect Womanhood	0 8
Private Words for Man	0 8
Private Words for Women	0 8
Every Wife's Guide	0 12
Parturition Without Pain	1 0

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Toothache & all Diseases of the Gum
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BOTANIC STYPTIC
is a Specific for Neuralgia of the Gums, Gum boil, Spongy Gums, Loose Teeth and Toothache etc. Appy at once daily and your teeth will ast for ever. Try a Phial.
Price Re. I.
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Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. 6 1.39

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 10th.

Pacific	Ireland	Malta
Nov. 11.		
Oberon	Cooper	New York
Lhasa	King	Karachi
Vesterland	Williamson	Gothenburf
Meteor	Remmersen	Balik Patan

The following steamer obtained port clearance on Thursday:—
Steamer—Artemis for Calcutta

S. S. Pacific:—The steamer Pacific 2,612 tons, Captain W. Ireland, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Malta, which port she left on the 21st ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Oberon:—The steamer Oberon, 2,161 tons, Captain S. Cooper, arrived here yesterday from New York, which port she left on the 20th September, with a cargo of bulk oil on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vesterland:—The steamer Vesterland, 2,330 tons, Captain C. Williamson, arrived here yesterday from Gothenburg, which port she left on the 4th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Meteor:—The Russian steamer, Meteor, 2,546 tons, Captain J. Remmersen, arrived here yesterday from Balik Papan, which port she left on the 25th October, with a cargo of Kerosine oil on board.

S. S. Artemis:—The steamer Artemis, 3,068 tons, Captain G. Gjertsen, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 11th instant.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 10th. instant.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the afternoon of 9th instant via Port Swettenham Penang and Colombo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
Thursday 11th November 1915.

A. Yeboshi Maru	Nojiri	N. Y. Kaisha
B. Baroda	Horseroft	B. I. S. N. Co
C. & R. Othello	Lawrence	J. F. & Co
H. (Jozsef Agost Foherezeg)	Crocco	M. Italiana
K. Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
M. Nitrani	Fanning	T. M. & Co
N. Hanley	Trotman	J. F. & Co
P. Tatyabi		D. Nanji & Sons

OFFSIDE.
K. Khosrau.....Courtney.....T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Natravati	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Satranji	B. S. N. Co
Bahaduri	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Favigana	Bopeso	Italian S. N. Co
4 Bahrein	Bonvet	T. M. & Co
5 Roma	Andrea	Italian Mail
6 Alavi	Thomson	T. M. & Co
7 Clan Markeller	Makepeace	J. F. & Co
8 Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co
9. Maras	Koenes	L. Ebrahimji
10.&11 Penang Maru	Muruduumi	N. Y. Kaisha
12 & 13 Artemis	Gjenstin	W. & A. G. & Co
15. Pentakota		M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
2 City of Paris	Miller	K.N. & Co
4 Persia	Hall	P. & O. S. N. Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Dredger Gouernador	A. Ashdown & Co

M. W. D. D.

Islami	Watson T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co
City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. Nixon & Co
Gracchus	Smith	M. M. & Co
Meteor	Reinmersen	
Oberon	Cooper	
Pacific	Ireland	D. Nanji & Sons.
Vesterland	Williamson	

EXPORTS.

Nov. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 29 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 145 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 555 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 520 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 3,569 cwts. linseed cake, Bruel and Co.; 143 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.

Tayabi (s) 105 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 18 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 106 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Paris (s) 114 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 676 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Pacific (s) 13,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 16,016 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 6,500 castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Lou's Dreyfus and Co.; 10,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 22,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

Othello (s) 1,500 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Tayabi (s) 325 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and

Favignana (s) 6,005 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

Jozsef Agost Foherezez (s) 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Roma (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 1,240 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 53 cwts. kismiss, E. Mahomed; 65 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 325 cwts. raisins, D. Haridas; 100 cwts. gum arabic, E. Nowroji and Co.; 38 cwts. M. O. P. shells, Bombay Co.; 5 pots rosa oil, M. A. Patharia.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia (s) 1 bale woollen carpet, King King and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Penanga Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. h. Ka.sha.

FOR MOJI.

Penanga Maru (s) 51 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton T. Yuasa; 150 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Penanga Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 413 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Malta (s) 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penanga Maru (s) 12 pots rosa oil, H. C. Jooma.

Malta (s) 675 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 250 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penanga Maru (s) 68 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

Malta (s) 1,132 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 750 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malta (s) 4 cwts. galnuts, H. Cawasji.

IMPORTS

Nov. 11.

S. S. Yehoshi Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—50 bales star aniseeds, 3 cases soap, 714 bags ginger, 35 cases 6 bales silk yarn, 53 bales 133 cases cotton goods, 25 casks coal tar, 2 cases leather goods, 8 cases rubber goods, 1 case perfumery, 8,102 casks cement, 20 cases earthenware, 15 cases 45 casks iron sulphate, 163 cases glass chimney, 44 cases glass globes, 114 cases glass mirror, 58 cases enamelware, 5 cases spectacles, 3 cases glass beads, 234 cases glass tumbler, 591 cases glass bottles, 202 cases porcelainware, 176 cases camphor, 25 cases chalk stick, 100 bundles sandalwood, 3,523 pieces planks and scathing, 1,870 pieces 49 bundles lumber, 5 cases umbrella stick, 20 packages crucibles, 11 cases smudge stick, 32 cases cotton undershirts, 2 cases walking stick, 85 bags nutmegs, 9 bags pepper, 154 cases gum, 30 bags coffee, 1,299 bags betelnuts, 50 bags gambier, 6 cases mace, 22 cases K. P. oil, 967 bags sago flour.

S. S. Baroda from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—457 bags gum, 66 bags attari, 50 bundles reeds, 251 cases 70 skins 201 bundles 776 bags 5,114 baskets dates, 21 pieces 6 bags brass, 29 numbers horses, 11 bundles hides, 53 bundles skins, 28 bundles wool, 1 package carpet, 3 cases biscuits.

S. S. City of Paris from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—1,653 bales 3,594 cases cotton goods, 208 cases 897 bales cotton yarn, 84 cases woollen and cotton goods, 35 cases woollen goods, 10 trusses 14 bales cotton rope, 27 cases umbrella furniture, 3 cases umbrellas 52 cases cotton and art silk goods, 2 cases silk goods, 33 bales canvas, 1 case umbrella cloth, 6 cases mixed linens, 16 cases sewing cotton thread, 22 cases cotton nets, 32 cases oil cloth, 16 bales rugs, 3 cases silk yarn, 34 cases cotton edging, 1 case walking stick, 35 cases card clothing, 16 cases leather, 3 cases motor car and parts thereof, 3 cases tyres, 8 cases cycles, 450 bags bicarbonate soda, 50 drums sodium sulphide, 403 crates bottles, 48 casks 8 crates tragasol, 25 bags broken tiles, 4 cases cycle accessories, 21 crates 697 casks 1 case earthenware, 8 casks letharge, 13 cases shoes, 5 casks sizoline, 32 casks salamoniac, 5 casks 16 bags cement, 3,090 pieces 29 cases 16 boxes 229 casks bricks, 10 bags 15 casks borax, 64 drums magnesium chloride, 100 bags mineral white, 6 casks 82 cases nails, 68 casks green copperas, 1,113 boxes 159 cases soap, 20 cases sauce, 26 drums oil, 2 cases German silver sheets, 1 truss roller cloth, 55 cases ale and stout, 250 bags chalk, 12 barrels lubricating grease, 10 barrels lubricating oil, 17 cases hams, 53 cases hams and bacon, 2 cases rubber sheeting, 1 case blue, 424 bales paper, 50 cases cigarettes, 38 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 2 bales roller skins, 10 cases provisions, 15 cases 9 trusses buffalo pickers, 310 cases biscuits, 54 cases confectionery, 31 cases leather belting, 8 cases leather buffers, 33 casks salt cake, 20 bags farina, 190 bags nitrate of soda, 522 cases brandy, 1 cask whisky, 99 cases gin, 275 cases beer, 1 case woollen thread, 2 trusses 2 cases 2 bales picking bands, 2 hogsheads wine, 5 cases glycerine.

S. S. Clan Markeller from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co.—70 numbers hounds, 1 case nickel carbonate, 1 case ryanede potasium, 25 cases cement, 95 cases wine, 10 cases brandy, 8 drums calcium chloride, 20 cases glycerine, 70 bags glauber salts, 2 casks soda silicate, 20 cases ginger ale, 100 bags Epsom salt, 1 cask aurumine, 2 kegs benzopar parine, 1 keg 1 drum rhodamine, 12 casks aniline colour, 102 kegs nitrate of soda, 2 crates pottery 17 casks alum, 62 drums 30 casks zinc chloride, 20,000 numbers tiles, 1 cask napthol, 100 kegs disinfectant powder, 176 drums magnesium chloride, 15 casks bleaching paste, 31 casks resin, 12 casks glycerine substitute, 50 bags chalk, 2 kegs 4 casks antimony salt, 80 kegs sulphate alumina, 1 case asphirin, 20 kegs 25 bags bicarbonate soda, 304 casks 77 bags 100 kegs borax, 1 cask 6 crates earthenware, 100 bags fine salt, 34 cases 171 boxes biscuits, 2 cases cycles, 25 bags broken tiles, 403 kegs 6 cases paint, 6 cases cotton nets, 56 barrels lubricating oil, 50 bags farina, 780 bags starch, 1 keg Cod liver oil, 20 drums grease, 4 cases leather buffers, 2 cases roller skins, 18 cases varnish, 50 casks 12 kegs 1 drum 80 tins colour, 1,750 boxes 1 cask 92 cases soap, 23 casks 20 barrels tallow, 1 barrel sealing wax, 10 cases 43 trusses buffalo pickers, 2 bales 13 trusses 8 cases chrome picking bands, 383 bales paper, 11 bales woollen, 2 cases flannels, 38 cases mixed cottons, 13 cases art silk and cotton goods, 16 coils 10 bales 4 cases cotton rope, 34 cases linens, 1 case twine, 1 case hemp thread, 9 cases oil cloth, 5 bales 1 case canvas, 14 cases umbrella furniture, 1,308 bales 1,891 cases cottons, 434 bales 360 cases cotton yarn.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON INDIGO PLANTER.

SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT SET ASIDE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

At the High Court this evening Justices Greaves and Walmsley disposed of a rule, issued on behalf of Jotindra Nath Mukerjee and Fani Bhusan Chatterjee, calling on the District Magistrate of Champaran to show cause why the conviction of and sentences passed on them should not be set aside. The petitioners were convicted by the Joint Magistrate of Motihari of causing grievous hurt to Mr. R. H. Baldwin, an indigo planter, and sentenced—Jotindra to three months' and Fani Bhusan to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships did not think that this was a case in which imprisonment should be inflicted. They accordingly set aside the sentence of imprisonment and directed them to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th November, 1915 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess in Sind but in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is also above normal in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall, generally associated with thunderstorms, has been nearly general in the Madras Deccan and local in Malabar. Some showers have occurred also in Mysore and south-east Madras.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan and some showers in Mysore and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 11th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	79.7	60.8	58	0	..	—0.15
Jask	84.5	71.5	68	..	..	0
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	89.3	74.7	73	0	..	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90.5	54.3	36	0	0	0
Rawalpindi	83.6	45.0	53	0	0	—0.07
Lahore	85.8	49.3	66	0	0	0
Hissar	89.6	50.9	50	0	0	..
Ambala	84.7	49.1	75	0	0	—0.25
Delhi	86.2	55.2	65	0	0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.6	57.9	36	0	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	87.9	53.9	62	0	0	—0.11
Jhansi	89.1	52.8	17	0	0	—0.05
Cawnpore	84.4	56.3	83	0	0	—0.29
Allahabad	85.1	54.0	67	0	0	—0.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92	75	2.4	60	0	0
Karachi	92.0	67.0	79	0	0	—0 05
Ajmer	88.6	54.4	45	0	0	—0.01
Jaipur	89.8	55.1	32	0	0	—0.01
Kotah	92.0	61.2	43	0	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.0	60.3	56	0	0	0
Dwarka	85.8	78.6	71	0	0	0
Veraval	87.1	73.6	42	0	0	0
Rajkot	97.6	66.8	46	0	0	—0.13
Bhavnagar Para	96.0	65.8	48	0	0	0
Surat	90.9	67.3	66	0	0	—0.06
Ahmedabad	93.5	69.0	24	0	0	0
Deesa	98.0	61.0	20	0	0	—0.03
Neemuch	90.3	57.8	22	0	0	—0.09
Indore	90.2	..	37	0	0	—0.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.0	52.9	62	0	0	—0.21
Saugor	87	45	7.2	34	0	—0.13
Hoshangabad	87.9	59	5	52	0	—0.21
Khandwa	94	0	59	64	0	—0.20
Akola	94.2	65.3	45	0	0	—0.27
Amraoti	91.1	64.0	48	0	0	—0.27
Nagpur	89	61.3	54	0	0	—0.25
Chanda	89	7	62.4	77	0.19	—0.29
Raipur	86.5	64.8	68	0	0	—0.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88	78.6	78	..	0.02	—0.29
Ratnagiri	88.1	77	1	65	0.80	3.44
Mormugao	85	2	76.7	93	0.82	0.23
Karwar	88.5	74.7	91	..	5.94	—0.50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.9	64.1	55	..	0	—0.27
Ahmednagar	89	2	66	6	62	.. 0.08
Poona	90	6	69	7	70	.. 0.38
Sholapur	89	5	69	6	81	.. 0.66
Bijapur	86.4	69.8	79	..	0.39	—0.14
Belgaum	84	1	68	5	81	.. 0.94
Aurangabad	91	4	65	4	57	.. 0
Nizamabad (Indur.)	88.8	68	0	85	..	0.68
Hyderabad	86.8	69.8	95	..	0.59	—0.25
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85	8	74.6	85	0.47	3.06
Calicut	88.5	81.1	87	0.03	0.97	—1.87
Cochin	89.6	76.6	86	0.02	2.46	—1.16
Colombo	84.9	71.4	93	1.50	8.80	3.36
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.6	76	0	87	..	3.39
Bellary	90.1	72.5	95	1 05	6 07	4 80
Cuddapah	93.3	75.3	82	0.74	4.59	3.04
Madras	89.8	74	7	90	0.70	2.77
Bangalore	84.2	66	8	81	0.17	1.17
Coimbatore	89	9	70	1	75	0.02
Trichinopoly	92	1	75	6	84	..
Negapatam	89.5	78	9	93	..	0.10

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 10th November, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.880 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.4 "
Dew Point	78.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.873 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud=10)	4.0
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1
Minimum do. do.	79.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.W.W.SSE
Movement of Wind do. do.	98

Millions use Zymoic Trokey for that disagreeable tickling in the throat which accompanies a cough. They are also effective in action and pleasant in taste. B-28

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Numerous thundershowers occurred in the south Peninsula and Tenasserim.

The largest amounts are:—Mergui 3 inches, Pambau, Bellary 1 inch, Cuddalore, Madras Cuddopah 3.

No important change is forecasted.

LANDSLIPS ON NILGIRI RAILWAY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
COONOOR, Nov. 11.

Last night's rainfall at Coonoor being 2 inches and 70 cents, heavy landips of earth and boulders have fallen on Adderley and Hillgrove Railway line on the Nilgiri mountain railway. Passenger trains from the West Coast are subject to delay, and all passengers will be transhipped.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 11th November 1915 was 30.089 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch, for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still ft. in.
	Nov			Nov		
THUR	11	m 1 54	29 8	11	m 7 56	19 1
		1 44a	26 4		7 43a	15 4
FRI.	12	m 2 45	28 10	12	m 9 2	19 7
		2 44a	25 5		8 37a	16 10
SAT.	13	m 3 43	27 11	13	m 10 25	19 7
		3 54a	24 8		9 42a	15 4
SUN	14	m 4 49	27 1	14	m 11 47	19 3
		5 19a	24 5		11 17a	19 5
MON	15	m 6 0	26 7	15	m 0 52a	18 7
		6 53a	24 9			
TUE	16	m 7 10	26 3	16	m 1 45a	17 10
		8 11a	25 7			
WED	17	m 8 6	26 2	17	m 1 56	20 0
		9 5a	26 6		2 29a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 11 (Thursday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 3m.
" 12 (Friday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
" 13 (Saturday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
" 14 (Sunday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
" 15 (Monday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
" 16 (Tuesday)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m.
" 17 (Wednesday)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h. 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter, 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m., First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

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No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Best and Simple
MYERS
Cheap and Durable
The long felt want of drawing water from deep wells has been totally removed by our Deep Well Hand Pumps. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with working arm. Prices and particulars on application.

COMMERCIAL.

JAPAN'S EXPORT TRADE.

The recent conference of the presidents of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce appears to have borne fruit, for the latest trade returns show that the export trade of that country is developing satisfactorily. Not only is Japan rendering practical assistance to the Allies by supplying them with munitions of war but in other ways such as by executing orders for woollen cloth for Russia, Japan is now doing an increasing export trade, another marked expansion being in silks and cotton tissues. For the first eight months of the present year the returns show an excess of exports of 56,500,000 yen, or £5,650,000, as against an excess of imports running to the same amount for the corresponding period of 1914. With so many British vessels withdrawn for Admiralty purposes, a large proportion of the carrying trade of the Far East has passed into the hands of Japan. The shipbuilders out there have now so much work in hand that the Government has decided to extend the plant of the iron works in order to meet the growing demand for steel sheets. Developments, too, are pending at the Imperial Steel Works, so that Japan may cope with the ore which will be forthcoming from the mines in North China. Indeed, the extension scheme decided upon in the last connection is to cost some £3,500,000, and will be spread over the next six years. In Japan, as in European countries, the outflow of gold is causing some concern. Recently the withdrawal of gold has been quite exceptional, and larger than at any period since the days of the Russo-Japanese war. The recent drain of gold from Japan has occasioned surprise, seeing that the trade exports are now exceeding imports. The position is explained, however, by the fact that the gold has been transferred across the Pacific to the United States, and in connected with the specie reserve held in London.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Nov. 10th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		100
" " Imports		..
Mid. Americans		6·88+ 3
Egyptian F. G. F.		9·50+10
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Jan.	11·67+21
	Mar.	11·88+21
New York Official noon call	Jan.	11·68+26
	Mar.	11·90+27
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan.	11·52+17
	Mar.	11·77+18

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 10th.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Nov.	6.71
Nov-Dec.	6.69
Dec-Jan.	6.68
Jan.-Feb.	6.68
Feb-March	6.67
March-April	6.67
April-May	6.66 +7
May-June.	6.65
June-July	6.62
July-Aug.	6.59
Aug-Sept.	6.47
Sept-Oct.	6.37
Oct-Nov.	6.33

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	6.83 plus 10
Nov.-Dec.	6.81 plus 10
Dec.-Jan.	6.80 plus 10
Jan.-Feb.	6.79 plus 10
Feb.-Mar.	6.77 plus 9
Mar.-Apl.	6.76 plus 9
Apl.-May	6.75 plus 9
May-June	6.74 plus 9
June-July	6.71 plus 9
July-Aug.	6.67 plus 8
Aug.-Sept.	6.54 plus 8
Sept.-Oct.	6.43 plus 8
Oct.-Nov.	6.39 plus 8

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 10th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
Nov.	6.73	9
Nov.-Dec.	6.71	9
Dec.-Jan	6.70	9
Jan.-Feb.	6.69	8
Feb.-Mar.	6.68	8
Mar.-April.	6.67	7
April-May.	6.66	7
May-June.	6.65	7
June-July.	6.62	7
July-Aug.	6.59	7
Aug.-Sept.	6.46	6

SAKURA

CHERRY BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.

Sold everywhere and supplied to Railways, executive Engineers, and prominent Contractors Apply to Sub Agents:—

Messrs. DAWOODALLY & CO.

Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Sole Agent:—T. HARA.

P. O. Box 374. Bombay.

Sept.-Oct.	6.35	5
Oct.-Nov.	6.31	5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 10th.

M.G. Bengal, "Good"	4.80	+5
" " "Fully Good" ..	4.95	
" " "Fine"	5.10	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good" ..	5.25	
" " " "Fine" ..	5.55	
M.G. Broach, "Good"	6.20	
" " "Fully Good" ..	6.35	
" " "Fine"	6.50	
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	4.75	
" " "Fully Good" ..	4.90	
" " "Fine"	5.05	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 10th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	41,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	..
" " to Continent ..	27,000
Futures at New York January .	11.75+17
Futures at New York March ..	11.96+17
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.75+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.25unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	11.62+16
Futures at New Orleans March..	11.86+15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7¾
Demand Bills	4.64.85
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	50

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 10th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
37,000 were allotted to Calcutta		1,73,000
12,000 " " Bombay		
1,24,000 " " Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta, " Bombay	at 1-4 1/32	
Min. Rate Received Calcutta, Bombay	61%	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers :—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs.
Rs. 1,95,000 were allotted to Bombay		4,95,000
Rs. 3,00,000 " " to Madras.		
Tenders on Bombay, Madras	at 1-4 1/16.	
Min. Rate Received Bombay, Madras	61%	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers :—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
14,43,000 were allotted to Calcutta.		43,32,000
20,89,000 " " to Bombay		
8,00,000 " " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta, on Bombay	at 1-4 1/32.	
Min. Rate Received Calcutta, Bombay	61%	above that rat in fulle.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales Rs. 50,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	24⅜—1/16
Closing Tone of silver :—Absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅝
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	5¼
Interest day to day loans	4 +¼
Interest 7 day market loans	4¼+⅛
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£1,116,000
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 50,000 @ 1/4 1/16.	
Exchange on London at Paris Francs.	27.85+10

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 10th.

3½%	1925/28	£90 13/16+1/16
4½%	1925/45	£96 11/16+1/16

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Nov. 10th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..	43
" " Mutton " ..	44/3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 10th.

No Sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates for South American Wheat are–Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales. } Rates for Australian Wheats are— Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd 44/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Nov.-Dec. sellers unchgd 63/6

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs 3% ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. .. .. ..unchgd 57/6

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Paid 63/6

Toria Rapeseed :—Nominal.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov. Dec. .. ..61/9+1s. 3d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull Paid ..£10/1/3+1s. 3d

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£90½ unchd.
Standard Copper G.M.B	£75+¾
Copper Braziers	£101
Yellow Metal	11½
Hard Spelter	56
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£19-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£4–7-0

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	19/0
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December.	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-Dec.	21/1½
Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Buyers	64/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/7¾—¾
Ceylon Rubber Nov. Paid Sellers	2/7½ to 8¼+⅜

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 11.

In sympathy with higher closing advices from America, the market here opened firm with new Broach at 280.

A small business has been reported in new Akolas. Japan houses are practically out of the market for the time being.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

F. G. Bengal January 220½.

Fine Akola, January 250.

Good Broach April 280½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	279	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	229	219	..	Jan. 1916
" "	225/6	..	..	Nov. 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	220	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh	236/7	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	264	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Nagpore	262/3	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm., ..	249	..	..	"
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	"
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam ..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	"
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	"
M.G. Bengals	227/8	..	..	Dec. 1915.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	"
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, November, 11th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	207	197	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
	..	236	226	.. New crop.
Bengals (M.G.)	228	216	204	.. Ready
	..	22819	..	.. Nov.-Dec.
	..	231	221	..1/25 Jan. 16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	226	216	.. New Crop.
	..	210	198	.. Ready
	..	228	211	..1/25 Jan. 16 2
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	238	227	.. New Crop.
	..	220	210	.. Ready.
	..	238	226	..1/25 Jan.' 16
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	255	245	.. New Crop
	..	238	228	.. Ready.
	..	215	243	..1/25 Jan.' 16
Oomawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	240	230	..Ready.
	..	254	246	..1/25 Jan. '16.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	243	233	.. Ready.
	..	257	249	..1/25 Jan. '16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	247	237	..Ready.
	..	261	253	..1/25 Jan. '16
Nagpore Kampti(M.G.)	..	251	241	..Ready.
	..	263	255	..1/25 Jan. '16
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	253	243	..Ready.
	..	266	258	..1/25 Jan. '16.
Broach (M.G.)	..	260	250	240Ready.
	..	288	..	.. Feb.-Mar.
	..	290	..	282 1/25Ap. '16
Mathia (M.G.)	..	212	200	.. Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	238 Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	258 Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	245 Ready.
	..	..	..	238 Ready.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	260 Ready.
	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE,

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 10th November, 1915:—

Cotton	3,029 Bales.
Wheat	7,598 cwts.
Linseed	3,570 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,778 "
Ginjellyseed	2,440 "
Poppyseed	889 "
Groundnuts	866 "
Castorseed	2,768 "
Rice	8,070 "
Myrabollams	923 "
Cottonseed	3,110 "
Mowraseed	14 "
Gram	14,711 "
Joowar	6,890 "
Maize	100 "
Barley	13,250 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 11th 5-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms, Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	46 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	7 4 0	7 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	7 1 0	7 7 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore.	8 0 0	8 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 2 6	8 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 13 0	8 3 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	37 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 12 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts	34 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 12 0	4 2 0
Forward.	Rs.	a. p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	13 9
Linseed May	9	4 3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0 0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41	0 0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1.32d.

D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.

T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-32d. Dec.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 11.32d.

Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 11-32d. Dec.

Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 9-16d. to 1s. 4 19.32d.

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-0 0
Australian Do.	24-4 0
Bombay Do.	24-4 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15.14-6
English Dragons	15-2-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	62.14

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of October 1913, Rs. 21,90,43,000, October 1914, Rs. 13, 85,80,000, October 1915, Rs. 15,69,97,000.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 11.

To-day the Cotton Mill Share Market opened with an upward move and in consequence of speculative buying and in the absence of any selling pressure the rates gradually advanced. A big rise of about Rs. 25 was recorded in the Madhavji Mill shares and a hardening tendency was noticeable in almost all classes of Mill shares.

The Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares which had registered a big advance during the course of the last week on the strength of certain rumours began to decline to-day and a drop of about Rs. 15, took place.

Tata Iron and Steel shares maintained a steady tone.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids improved to Rs. 511½.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 395 but closed at Rs. 397½ at which rate a big lot changed hands.

Standards opened at Rs. 945 but closed at Rs. 957½.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,097½ in the morning, but subsequently improved to Rs. 1,125.

Centrals moved up to Rs. 1,920, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,450, Kohinoors to Rs. 625, Currimbhai to Rs. 220, Edward Sassoons to Rs. 220 and Emperor Edward to Rs. 405.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares kept stationary at Rs. 920.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares opened at Rs. 222½ but closed at Rs. 210.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares remained unchanged at Rs. 109 and Deferred at Rs. 217.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 202.

Alcock and Ashdown shares improved to Rs. 305.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 370 and Amritsar Patti at Rs. 153½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 87.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan was quoted at Rs. 100½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99½.

COMPANIES TO BE DISSOLVED.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICE.

The Registrar of Companies notifies under section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the 3rd November the following Companies will unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Companies will be dissolved:—Mabarana Bhowsingji Mills Co., Ld., Swadeshi Padartha Sangraha, Dharwar, Ld., Sholapur Industrial Financing Fund, Ld., Pioneer Manufacturing Co., Ld., Indian Co-operative Society, Ld., People's Swadeshi Stores Co., Ld., Indian Soap and Candle Factory, Ld., Messrs. Sorabji Dinshaw Karaka & Co., Ld., Exchange Bazar, Ld., Indian Veer Shaiv Works, Ld., Bombay Tea Supplying Co., Ld., West Navagarh Coal Co., Ld., Universal Works, Ld., Dom Carlos Dramatic Unity Co., Ld., Bank of Western India, Ld., Holy Soap Manufacturing Co., Ld., Gujarat Stationery and Miscellaneous Co., Ld., Gadag Shri Lakshmi Agriculture Bank, Ld., Bombay Agriculture Live Stock Co., Ld., Anand Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Hind Life Insurance Co., Ld., Sugar Plantation and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Indian Marine Insurance Co., Ld., Central India Hosiery Co., Ld., Bombay Bengal Swadeshi Trading Co., Ld., Rampura Ginning & Manufacturing Co., Ld., Bombay Swadeshi Silk and Carpet Manufacturing Co., Ld., K. N. S. National Union, Ld., Indian Native Craft Insurance Co., Ld., Sir Bhowsingji Cotton Seed Oil Manufacturing Co., Ld., Karnatak Vyaparottejak Co., Ld., Ruiker Brothers and Co., Ld., Karnatak Kala Nidhi Co., Ld., William Drug Co., Ld., Indian Theatrical Co., Ld., United India Trading Co., Ld., Indo-Arabian Trading Co., Ld., Hope Mills, Ld., Shri Krishna Agency, Ld., Glass and Commission Agency Co., Ld., Bombay Art Jewellery Works, Ld., Empire Hotel Co., Ld., Merchants Flour Mills, Ld., District Motor Service Co., Ld. and Eastern and Western Banking Corporation.

INCREASING PURCHASE OF KARACHI MILCH CATTLE

PROPOSED BREEDING AND DAIRY FARM.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

KARACHI, Nov. 11.

The regular purchase for export to Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Japan and the Colonies, in increasing numbers of the best breed of Karachi milch cattle has now enforced Government attention. The real milch cattle are only found in a tract extending from the west border of the Indus delta to the Kohistan Hills and across the Hub River into the Las Bela State. The value of Karachi milch cows has risen tenfold within past 15 years, Rs. 500 being now asked for a good animal. It is generally alleged that the continual export of selected cattle is responsible for some deterioration of this famous breed. Mr. G. S. Henderson, Deputy Director of Sind Agriculture, reports there is need of urgent systematic measures. Placing a few stud bulls at various points in the district, he considers, would not relieve the situation. He recommends establishing a breeding and dairy farm near Karachi. The report enumerates that the soil in the Karachi district being of light sandy nature is favourable for rising good fodder as maize, guar, berseem and lucerne. With the subsoil water within ten feet of the surface, a perennial supply of green fodder could be cheaply grown and water pumped by engine power from open or tube wells. 100 acres of well cultivated fodder crops would amply suffice thirty cows with young stock and bulls. Necessary buildings of iron and corrugated sheds, some 200 to 400 additional acres of rough grazing are to be provided giving ample exercise and good grazing after the rains. The proposed farm is to be either in the sole charge of the Civil Veterinary depot or in the joint charge of that and the Agricultural Department.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, November, 11.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Savanur, from the date of departure of Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., until the date of arrival of Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S.

Major F. DeB. Hancock to act as Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar as a temporary measure vice Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. F. R. Oldfield to act as Administrator, Porebandar State, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Manshankar Mayashankar Shukla to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent with effect from the 5th June 1913.

Mr. P. C. Govinden to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent with effect from 8th January, 1914.

Assistant Surgeon G. R. DeSouza Fylinto, L.M. & S., to be substantive pro tem. Civil Medical Officer, Savantwadi, with effect from the 14th October, 1915, vice Assistant Surgeon G. D. Mehta, L.M. & S.

Mr. Topandas Mohanlal, LL.B., to act as a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind during the absence on leave of Kumar Shri Bharatsinghji Raisinhji.

Mr. Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta, LL.B., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, has been allowed an extension for five months and two days of the furlough granted to him.

Powers of Second Class Magistrates are conferred on the following gentlemen in the Ratnagiri District:—Messrs. Balaji Vishnu Patwardhan, Rao Saheb Hari Vithal Kamat, Hari Appaji Salvi, Govind Balkrishna Ranade, Laxuman Mukundshet Shetye and Jusaff Dhanjishet Khoje.

Messrs. Shankar Damodhar Jathar, L.M. & S. of Bagalkot and Rudrappa Murgyappa Gugvad of Bagalkot to be Honorary Magistrates of the Second Class in the Bijapur District.

Mr. Narayan Nilkanth Sathe, District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from date or relief.

Mr. Bhaskar Ravji Dikshit is appointed to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Narayan Nilkanth Sathe, and to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh.

Mr. R. W. Maidment, Assistant Collector of Customs is transferred from Karachi to Bombay.

Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar, on reversion from the Sangli State, to be District Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji reverting.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Dharwar from the date of departure of Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., until the date of arrival of Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S.

Messrs. Mugatlal Damodardas Munim, L.M. & S., and Shripat Bhaskar Gothoskar, M.B. B.S., are appointed provisionally substantive Assistant Surgeons of the Third Grade with effect from the 1st April 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain (Honorary Major) Arthur Robert Sharp, V.D., Supernumerary List, resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 8th October 1915.

Second Grade Police Inspector Rao Saheb Shidramappa Nurandappa on Special duty under Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, will continue on deputation on that duty till the 31st March 1918.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

IMPROVED POSITION OF TATA STEEL WORKS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

A Blue Book on land revenue administration throws considerable light on the industrial development of Chota Nagpur. In Pattanu there is some prospect of the development of the coal areas. In Singhbhum economic conditions show steady improvement.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of bye product recovery coke ovens for the production of additional coke and for certain very necessary additions and alterations in the Tata Iron and Steel works at Sakchi. Improvements in the quality and output of steel were also effected during the year. The company's net profit during the year ending the 30th June 1914 amounted to Rs. 22,63,780 against Rs. 8,58,583 in the previous year, the daily average number of employees being 8,574.

The Bengal Iron and Steel Company's quarries in the ore-body on the summit of the Pansirabaru in the Kolkhan Government estate despatched 1,20,552 tons of ore, against 88,835 in the previous year. The average daily number of employees was 930.

The total amount of development work carried out by the Cape Copper Company by air drills amounted to 5,182.75 feet against 3,936 ft. in 1913-14. The total number of employees was 1,867 against 1,215 in the previous year. Besides the above there were other mining and prospecting operations in lime-stone, granite, chrominium and manganese.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the mofussil received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending 9th instant, in Kaira, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by rats in two talukas of Karachi. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshai, Khandesh, Nasik and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing is in progress. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of four districts in Sind and in Cutch and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in the hilly tracts of Karachi and the desert talukas of Thar and Parkar. The supply of water for drinking was adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar, Baroda and Ahmedabad. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Deccan and were steady elsewhere.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.

LIBEL IN A SPORTING PAPER

LADY AWARDED £200.

In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Ridley, and a special jury on October 13, Mrs. Hilda Piggott sought to recover damages from defendants for libel alleged to be contained in the following paragraph which appeared in their newspaper, the "Sporting Times," on Jan. 24, 1914:—

Sensation-mongers will do well to keep an eye on the forthcoming Cohn-Piggott case.

Plantiff maintained that the words were capable of being associated with her, and of bearing a defamatory meaning. Defendants admitted publication, but denied that the words referred to plaintiff, or were defamatory, or that plaintiff had suffered special damage in consequence of their publication.

Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Trickett (instructed by Messrs. J. D. Langton and Passmore were for plaintiff; and defendants were represented by Mr. McCardie (instructed by Messrs. Beyfus and Beyfus.)

In opening the case Mr. Marshall Hall stated that Mrs. Piggott was married in 1905 to Mr. Percy Piggott, of the Stock Exchange. In 1909 there was a separation, the wife being given the custody of the child, and Mr. Piggott went to British Columbia, where he remained until the war broke out, when he returned and enlisted in the Life Guards. He was now at the front. Mr. Piggott had an intimate friend, Mr. Cohn, who visited the house both before and after Mr. Piggott went away. Matrimonial difficulties had arisen between Mr and Mrs. Cohn. On Jan. 24, 1914, the paragraph complained of appeared in the "Sporting Times." Friends of Mrs. Piggott took it as referring to her in a derogatory way, and this action was brought.

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Piggott, giving evidence, said that after the paragraph appeared people were not so nice with her as before. There was no foundation whatever for any suggestion made against her.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCardie. She was aware that there was no suggestion in the defence of any misconduct on her part.

Mr. McCardie. In the London directory there are over 400 Cohns.

His Lordship: Have any of them got divorce suits pending?

Mr. McCardie: I do not know whether your lordship thinks that fair; you are assuming the paragraph as a reference to a divorce case.

His Lordship: It is for the jury to deal with.

Mr. McCardie (to plaintiff): Will you agree there are something over ninety Piggott's?

Plaintiff: I have no idea.

Mr. McCardie: In the suburban directory there are thirty or forty Cohn's and fifty or sixty Piggott's.

Mrs. Hatchett, a witness, said that plaintiff was a guest at dinner parties at her house, and after the paragraph appeared she noticed that the demeanour of other guests—ladies, at any rate—towards her was not the same as before.

Mr. McCardie: She had increased in popularity since the paragraph appeared?

Witness: I do not say so.

No evidence was called for defendants, but Mr. McCardie submitted that there was nothing to show that plaintiff was indicated, and that as a matter of fact she was not the person referred to.

The jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded her £200 damages.

Stay of execution was granted in view of an appeal.

PUNJAB MEDICAL REGISTRATION BILL

STRONG REPRESENTATION BY MEDICAL UNION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

The Punjab Medical Union have submitted to the local Government a strong representation on the Punjab Medical Registration Bill. The independent medical profession being still in its infancy in this province they consider that registration on the lines proposed in the Bill is calculated to retard its wholesome growth and progress on sound and useful lines. They also consider the Bill a highly controversial one and submit a number of modifications, among which is their defence of eastern and other systems of medicine, the existence of which they hold, is absolutely essential in the present state of the Province.

CALCUTTA'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

DECISION OF THE CORPORATION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

At its last evening's meeting the Corporation of Calcutta considered the report of Major [illegible] R. Christopher, I.M.S., regarding preventive measures advisable with respect to yellow fever germs known as "Stegomyia Fascita" in Calcutta. In his report Major Christopher says that the Port is the most critical part of Calcutta as regards the introduction of yellow fever and suggests that an antistegomyia campaign under a special officer of sufficient calibre should be commenced in the Port. The Corporation resolved that it be recommended to Government that an Anti-stegomyia Campaign under a specially qualified officer to be paid by Government be inaugurated in the Port of Calcutta on the lines indicated in Major Christopher's report.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a tarobbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Concert and Dance, G. I. P. Railway, Mechanics' Institute, Parel, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.). sharp.

SATURDAY, Nov. 13.

P. & O. s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with English Mails due at 7 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 3.9 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 14.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood, special meeting of condolence in connection with the death of Sir P. M. Mehta, Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 15.

The Good Life League, lecture on the "Psychology of Character," by Mr. A. R. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, 6-30 p.m.

Parsi Writers' Association, Mr. R. P. Karakaria's public lecture on "Fifteen Months of the Great War," Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Nov. 12.

262.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Coy:—

No. 8771 Vol. G H. Beardsmore.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, B.V.A. Commanding.

Colaba, Nov. 11.

No. 4 Coy. B.V.A. Ahmedabad.

No. 954 Parades.

No 4 Company will parade on Sunday 14th instant at 9-30 a.m. and 5-0 p.m. for Rifle Exercises, and Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2/Lt.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March.—Steadfast and True ..... Teike.
Overture.—Light Cavalry ..... Suppe.
Valse.—The Eternal Waltz ..... Fali.
Selection.—Romeo and Juliet ..... Gounod.
Serenata.—(Op 264 a.) ..... Czibulka
Melodies from.—The Quaker Girl ..... Monckton
Galop.—John Peel ..... Hunt.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL.

The annual social gathering of this Mandal will be held in the Mandal's premises at Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

The Municipal Commissioner has fixed Tuesday the 30th instant for a Justices Election to fill up the vacancy caused in the membership of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the death of Sir P. M. Mehta.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

In a Press Notification the Telegraph Department invite attention to Rules 35 and 197 of the Indian Telegraph Guide, under which a sender of a telegram is required to enter his true signature and address at the foot of the telegram. These particulars are not charged for or transmitted, but are requried in order that the sender may if necessary be traced.

LECTURES ON WAR.

The eighteenth lecture in the series of war lectures organised by the Parsi Writers' Association will be delivered, under the auspices of that Association, by Mr. R. P. Karkaria, at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, on Monday, 15th November 1915 at 6 p.m. (S. T.), the topic of the lecture being "Fifteen Months of the Great War." The lecture is open to the public.

THE GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

On Monday next at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.), a lecture in English on "The Psychology of Character" will be delivered in the hall of the Good Life League (3, Nanabhoy Lane, Cama Street Fort), by Mr. A. R. Wadia, B.A., Bar-at-Law. Prof. Hansraj, M.A., of the Elphinstone College, will preside. The lecture is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Yesterday's Bombay Government Gazette notifies the cancellation of the Government Notification dated the 10th April 1915, by which certain Honorary Presidency Magistrates within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay were empowered to sit singly while exercising the powers of a Presidency Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 6th November, 1915 occurred as follows:—Bombay City 4, Surat Town and Port 26, Other places in Surat District 1, Kalyan Port 2, Other places in Thana District 2, Satara District 89, Ahmednagar District 13, Poona Town 10, Other places in Poona District 71, Sholapur Town 99, Other places in Sholapur District 240, Kolaba District 1, Belgaum District 253, Hubli Town 11, Other places in Dharwar District 135, Bijapur District 39, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 520, Surat Agency 1, Kathiawar Agency 4, Satara Agency 6, Akalkote State 23 and Bijapur Agency 6. Total 1,556.

The Srimula Ramavarma Association of Trivandrum gave a variety entertainment on Wednesday night in honour of the Maharaja's 58th birthday, which was attended by the British Resident. A portion of the net profits was given to the War Fund.

THE LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

MR. N. V. GOKHALE'S TRIBUTE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday at the Bombay Presidency Association rooms, when Mr. D. E. Wacha presided.

Several letters were read by Mr. N. M. Samarth, including one from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, supporting the Resolution to be passed.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale then moved the following Resolution:

That the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in this special meeting assembled desire to give expression to their sense of profound sorrow on the lamented death of the Hon. Sir P' erozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., who was their president for the last eight years and who in that capacity rendered invaluable services to the Committee by his unerring guidance and sagacious advice. In him the Indian National Congress has lost one of its distinguished founders and staunchest and most devoted supporters who had by his sturdy and unflinching independence of character, broadminded and farsighted patriotism and statesmanlike and courageous counsel helped in placing it on a sound and permanent constitutional basis and in attaining the commanding position it occupies in the history of the political progress of this country. Lamenting the irreparable loss of such an illustrious leader of the Congress so eminently indispensable at this juncture the Committee desire to convey to Lady Mehta and the members of his family their respectful and heartfelt sympathy in their heavy bereavement.

IRRECLAIMABLE CONGRESSMAN.

Mr. Gokhale said: Those of us who have been associated with the late Sir Pherozeshah Metha for years past and known him so intimately, find ourselves in a painful predicament. We cannot afford to remain silent even at this hour of sorrow, but if we open our lips, we find ourselves oppressed with an overpowering sense of heavy loss, both personal and national. In spite of our fixed resolve to face the trials of the situation, sustained by his magnificent example to us all, our hearts fail within us, when we reflect upon the magnitude of the calamity that has overtaken the country and its far-reaching consequences. But even he would never have liked to contemplate the possibility of our allowing ourselves to succumb to the feeling of helpless despondency. On a well known occasion he made his confession of faith as "a devout and irreclaimable Congressman." "I am an inverterate and robust optimist," he said, "like the late Mr. Ranade. I believe in the divine guidance through human agency." If it was eastern fatalism, it was an active fatalism which recognises that the human wheels of the machinery must actively work to fulfil their appointed task. "My humility," he said "saves me from the despair that seizes more impatient souls like those who have recently preached a gospel of despondency." As pointed out by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, he sought hope and consolation in the words:—"I have not made the world, and he that made it will guide." It is in this spirit that we have to work in the country's cause.

CREED OF OPTIMISM.

Sir Pherozeshah ever stuck to his creed of optimism and threw himself into the arduous struggle for the advancement of his motherland with all his heart and soul and with all the vigour and enthusiasm of a hero confident of victory in the long run. The judgment of those, who were intimately associated with him, is apt to go wrong. But what did our countrymen in Calcutta say twenty years ago? In the glowing address presented to him in recognition of his services in the Supreme Legislative Council, they said that if representative institutions had been introduced into this country and he had solicited the suffrages of any constituency in the country for election, they felt certain that, however strong or influential the opposition, he would be triumphantly returned again again at the head of the poll, to serve in the Council chamber. Mr. Man Mohan Ghose himself a staunch Congressman and courageous lawyer, declared that in the Supreme Legislative Council Sir Pherozeshah had stuck to his honest convictions with a degree of fearlessness and independence hitherto almost unknown in the Councils of India at the risk of his motives being misunderstood and misjudged.

A RESOURCEFUL STATESMAN.

Gentlemen, as you well know, Sir Pherozeshah presided at the Congress session held at Calcutta and delivered a presidential address which will not fail to attract and to instruct even after the lapse of twenty-five years. It is remarkable, because of its close reasoning, his statesmanlike grasp of the political situation of the country, of his firm faith in the future of India and of the brilliant handling of the various topics he has passed under review. In that pronouncement you will find an effective rejoinder to Lord Salisbury's contention that representative institutions were alien to Eastern minds and Oriental traditions. The prominent role he played in resuscitating the Congress at Surat under convention and rehabilitating it on a constitutional basis with a definite goal is now a matter of history and the country will remain ever grateful to him for the resourceful and courageous statesmanship that he displayed on the occasion. The addresses that he delivered as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congresses held in Bombay in 1889 and 1914 are masterpieces which will endure and be read even by the future generation of Congressmen with a feeling of admiration.

AN ORNAMENT OF WHOLE COUNTRY.

Gentlemen, we are in the very midst of our Congress preparations. The organisers have had to face many obstacles and difficulties. But these were being overcome under the guidance and advice of Sir Pherozeshah, even though when he was not in Bombay. But, alas! it has pleased Providence to deprive them of his powerful support. The weeks, the months and the years to come are charged with the most pregnant and momentous issues and it is indescribably sad that Sir Pherozeshah who, I have reasons to think, hoped to be able to crown his career with what he probably considered as his last achievement, has been prevented by the cruel hand of death from participating in the proceedings of the forthcoming Congress and accomplishing the object he had in view. He is gone and gone for ever. To fight in a just cause for our country's glory is the test office of the best men. That great office he has discharged to the best of his powers. We are profoundly grateful to him and respectfully join in the universal mourning over the death of a Congress leader who was an ornament to the whole country which he so ardently loved.

Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai seconded the Resolution.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil further supported it.

The Chairman put the Resolution to the vote, with a few words, which was passed by all standing.

Mr. D. A. Khare then proposed that Mr. Wacha be elected Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in the place of Sir Pherozeshah which was seconded by Mr. G. K. Parekh and it was unanimously agreed to.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

MR. MANDLIK'S EULOGY.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, the Chairman, referring to the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, said: "The cruel hand of death has recently removed from amongst us our veteran and eminent colleague the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Though he was never connected with the Standing Committee he had, as you know, a large hand in the moulding of our present Municipal legislature, which gives this Committee the important position it holds. For these reasons there is a desire that we also should put on record our humble tribute to the memory of the departed worthy. The Corporation has already done him the unique honour of holding a special meeting on Wednesday, and fitting tributes were paid there to the services rendered by him. To chronicle together all the varied activities of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is next to impossible. Gifted as he was with fearlessness and honesty of purpose, a clear mind, a deep insight into and sympathy with human nature, an eloquent tongue, an impressive presence, a capacity for helping in the solution of knotty problems, an intimate knowledge of Municipal law and similar other qualities, he utilised these in the best interests of this city to which he was so deeply attached. Howsoever one may differ from him on occasions, for differences will always exist, one always admired and respected the late Sir Pherozeshah. We all shall always miss his valued and wise guidance in the discussions of many a municipal and other question. It will indeed be a very very long day before one can see the like of him again. As to his work in the University and the Legislative Council it is not necessary to say anything here, for due tributes will be paid for the same hereafter. Let us all keep the unique career of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta before our minds and try to work harmoniously together for the good of this city to which he so disinterestedly gave the best part of his life.

Sir Sassoon J. David then moved:

"That the Standing Committee desire to place on record their sense of the grievous loss sustained by the Municipality of Bombay in the lamented death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., who had closely identified himself with the municipal government of this city with rare devotion for a period of nearly half a century and had taken a conspicuous part in moulding the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee and who though not a member of the Committee took a very keen and abiding interest in their work and exercised a very wholesome influence on their proceedings by his enlivening criticism and sound advice."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the motion, which was passed.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S TRIBUTE.

The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at their monthly meeting held on Wednesday last adopted the following resolution as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and adjourned without transacing any business:—

"That the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation think it a duty to record their sense of profound grief at the death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta M.A., K.C.I.E., who as the trusted leader of the Corporation ever took a keen interest in the work of Primary Education in this City, entrusted to his Committee and who, during a most useful and strenuous public life, extending over nearly half a century, worked so assiduously and did so much for the advancement of Education of all kinds in the country that the Committee tender their most respectful sympathies to lady Mehta in the great loss she has sustained and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to her; and

That out of respect to the memory of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, all Municipal Schools should be closed for a day."

THE ZOROASTRIAN ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Zoroastrian Association convened on Tuesday last the following resolution of regret at the sad demise of the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta was unanimously passed:—

The Zoroastrian Association expresses its profound sorrow for the irreparable loss sustained by our country, Bombay City and the Parsi community by the passing away of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., and records its appreciation of the unique services rendered by him to the entire Indian people and especially to the citizens of Bombay. It also notes with pride the distinction the Parsi community has won throughout the Empire by his eminent services.

That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to Lady Mehta and the eldest son by the Secretaries.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Mr. Mukundrao R. Jayakar, Bar.-at-Law, M.A., LL.B., has sent the following resolution to Lady Mehta, sympathising with her in her heavy grief, on behalf of the Aryan Education Society's Old Boys' Union, Girgaum.

"The members of this Institution in meeting assembled express their feelings of profound sorrow at the sad death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and they sympathise with Lady Mehta and other members of the deceased patriot's Family in their heavy grief. This meeting is of opinion that the sad and mournful event causes an irreparable loss to India."

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OP COMMERCE.

At the re-opening yesterday of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, the Principal paid a tribute to the memory of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, out of respect to whose memory the College was then closed for the day.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Association will be held to-morrow at the Association's office, Girgaum Road, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to express the great loss sustained by the Indian Empire on the lamentable death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and to express sympathy with Lady Mehta and the bereaved family."

THE STUDENTS' CIRCLE.

A public condolence meeting in honour of the late Hon. Sir Pherozesha Mehta, will be held under the auspices of the Students' Circle, Bombay to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wilson College. The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, B.A., LL.B., will preside on the occasion.

A TRIBUTE FROM ADONI.

The People's Association of Adoni at a meeting held on Sunday last unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"The citzans of Adoni have learnt with deep regret the death of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, on the 5th inst., and resolve to send a letter of condolence to the bereaved famiiy. His untiring zeal and industry in improving the Corporation of Bombay, his fearless advocacy of the cause of the people of India in the Viceregal Council and his upholding the cause of the National Congress during the days of its stormy career had endered him to the hearts of the people of India, who lament his death for very many valuable services rendered to the Motherland."

The Secretary was requested to send a copy of the resolution and a letter of condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

(News Bureau.)

SURAT, Nov. 11.

A special meeting of the Surat Municipality was held this evening to express its feelings of deep regret at the death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

The president and other speakers made eulogistic references to the services rendered by Sir Pherozeshah.

The following Resolution was passed:—That the Corporation has received with profound grief and sorrow the sad intelligence of the sudden death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who was a great and fearless champion of the constitutional rights and privileges of the people of the country and who for a period upwards of forty years devoted his selfless life among other things to the promotion of the cause of local self-government in the country in general and in Bombay in particular.

That in the death of Sir Pherozeshah this country has lost one of the greatest patriots the country has ever produced, one who by reason of his towering personality and unbending independence, his soundness of judgment, his statesmanlike foresight, and marvellous grasp of political problems that arose from time to time occupied a large and conspicuous space in the public life of the country.

That the Corporation places on record its deep sense of the eminent services rendered by the deceased to the cause of the country and of the irreparable loss the country had sustained.

That the President be requested to communicate the Resolution to Lady Mehta and to convey to her and his sons the heartfelt condolence and sympathy of the Corporation in their sad bereavement.

The Municipal offices and municipal primary schools were closed to-day out of respect to the deceased.

The Surat District Association has convened a public meeting on the 16th instant in the Naginchand Institute to express their feeling of deep regret at Sir Pherozeshah's death.

MEETING AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, Nov. 11.

A public meeting will be held here on Monday the 15th instant to express regret at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai presiding.

MEETING AT UMRETH.

(From a Correspondent.)

UMRETH, Nov. 9.

The news of Sir P. M. Mehta's death was read here with great sorrow. It being Divali Holidays nothing could be done on the 6th inst., but to-day both the markets, the Native General Library and other public institutions were closed in honour of the deceased statesman and patriot. In the evening at 5 p.m. a public meeting of the people was held in the "Baj Khedaval" office to lament the national loss, at which Mr. U. M. Thaker, B.A., LL.B., presided. It was a large and representative gathering and many late comers had to go away disappointed for want of accommodation. It was unanimously resolved that letters of condolence be sent to the family of the deceased and also to Mr. D. E. Wacha and this has been done.

CORPORATION REPRESENTATIVE IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A vacancy having occured in the Bombay Legislative Council by reason of the death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who represented the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the Municipal Corporation has been called upon to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within two months from the 11th instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN "SONG-BIRD."

TO APPEAR AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Madam Marion Kemp, who will shortly open a short season at the Excelsior, is said to be one of the most accomplished artistes that has ever visited India.

Madam Marion Kemp (writes a correspondent) was born of an Australian family of musical repute, and has not only inherited the traditional taste for music, which, as Coulson Kernahan wrote, "is no other than the sound of the deep waters of eternity breaking on the shallow shores of Time," but fostered and developed the same from every standpoint by up-to-date theoretical and practical studies of instrumental and vocal music, taking the degree of Bachelor of Music of the Adelaide University. Not content with the distinction thus acquired, Madame Marion Kemp has sustained all the principal rôles both in oratoria and concert work in Australia with unique success. Madam Kemp was in Belgium at the outbreak of the war, having accepted an engagement to sing in London including a

Madam Marion Kemp.

season at the Albert Hall which was to have commenced in February last. Suffice it to say that she had a miraculous escape from Liége just before its fall by almost the last train which brought passengers through from the German frontier, meeting with exciting experiences in her attempts to get back to London. All her London engagements were naturally cancelled as music was absolutely crippled at Home, and Madam Kemp had to return to Australia with the intention of returning to England when the outlook becomes more cheerful with a view to appear at the Albert Hall. Madame is the possessor of a glorious operatic contralto voice of three octaves range, her lower notes, pure and full, resembling those of an organ. Her motto is to sing for and help the fallen and to help men to help themselves.

So much for Madame Marion Kemp herself. As for the supporting party, it is said that they are all mature and reputed artistes. Mr. Francis Halls, the Baritone, is the leading Baritone of the Adelaide Conservatiore. He possesses a voice of an exceptionally fine quality and power. The violinist—Miss Ivy Wigmore of the Royal College, London,—is a brilliant young lady who has few equals, and in the course of her career, she has received nothing but praise both from audience and critics. She possesses an extensive repertoire. The Solo Pianist is Mr. Harold Proctor who is one of those, who has contributed largely to the good name of Australia in the front ranks of the musical world. His solo playing is exceptionally brilliant and his accompanying is said to be excellent. The management of the Company is under Mr. Harold Crase who is himself a musician of a high order, possessing conseiderable talents.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S STRANGE CONDUCT

ALLEGATIONS IN A TRANSFER APPLICATION

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

An extraordinary case revealing certain peculiar actions of the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly came before Justices Abdur Rahim and Ayling in which an application was made by two accused for the transfer of a criminal complaint from the file of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Trichinopoly, to the Presidency Magistrate, Madras, or any Court out of the Trichinopoly District. The accused are a tollgate contractor and his clerk.

The affidavit states that one Mr. Ormsby, a European employee in the Audit Department of the South Indian Railway Company, Trichinopoly, resides just outside No. 5 Tollgate and it came to the knowledge of the first petitioner that a dogcart, two horses and a bicycle belonging to him were constantly passing by the tollgate without paying any tolls. On the petitioner writing to Mr. Ormsby the latter informed him that he had a license for the dogcart, that he had not to pay for the horses as he was an officer in the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles and that he had no bicycle. Two days later Ormsby's "chowkra" was riding past the tollgate on a bicycle whereupon the second petitioner challenged him and demanded the usual toll. The "chowkra" said that the cycle belonged to Mr. Ormsby who was not in the habit of paying any toll. When payment of toll was insisted on the assurance of Mr. Ormsby in his letter that he had no bicycle, the "chowkra" left the cycle at the tollgate and went away to report the matter to his master.

Mr. Vibert, the Collector of Trichnipoly, and certain other guests were dining with Mr. Ormsby that night. At about 12.30 in the night the Collector, Mr. Ormsby and some other diners appeared at the tollgate and the Collector paid the toll of Rs 0-1-6 and took the bicycle away from the second petitioner. Early next morning hearing that the Collelctor had been at the tollgate the previous night, the first petitioner went to see the Collector with a view to explain the circumstances, but the Collector peremptorily ordered him out saying that the matter was in the hands of the police and that he would cancel first the petitioner's tollgate contract.

The petitioners were then arrested on a charge of theft and kept in police custody and remanded from time to time, bail being refused. The Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, also refused bail. The petitioners understood that the prosecution witnesses included the Collector, Mr. Ormsby, and Mr. Wilson, District Forest Officer. The Sub-Magistrate being a subordinate of the Collector, the petitioners prayed for the transfer of the case. The petitioners were let on bail by the High Court.

When the transfer petition was called counsel for the petitioners, informed their Lordships that since he moved on the last occasion the District Magistrate had sent for his clients and informed them that the charge against them would be unconditionally withdrawn on their undertaking not to press the transfer application before the High Court and counsel intimated that he did not desire to proceed with the application if their Lordship would merely record what he had stated.

Their Lordships passed the following order: "It is represented to us both by the counsel for the petitioners and by the Public Prosecutor that the prosecution under section 379, I.P.C., will be withdrawn by the District Magistrate. That being so the counsel for the accused does not press the petition."

SKATING RINK

OPENING NIGHT.

The opening night of the Elysium Skating Rink was a great success. The Rink was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated and it presented quite an animated appearance with the large number of skaters and lookers-on. Many new faces were seen, which testifies to the growing popularity of this form of recreation among the public of Bombay. The floor was in excellent condition and with a band in attendance, the skaters had a most enjoyable night, and the management are to be congratulated on the complete success of the opening night.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER

ATTACKS A POLICEMAN WITH A KNIFE

About 4 o'clock on Thursday morning a man carrying a box was stopped on suspicion by Lance-naik No. 875 B. at the corner of Argyle and Carnac Roads. The man, whose name was Jivan Natha, tried to get away but the policeman seized him, whereupon, Jivan threw the box down, took out a knife from his pocket and stabbed the Policeman, inflicting four wounds on his body. The Policeman shouted for help and some townsmen went to his assistance, disarmed his assailant and seized him. The Policeman was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. It is alleged that Jivan, who is a native of Baroda State, had broken into a house in the locality and committed theft. The Policeman's injuries are not serious.

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BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.
13th to 18th December 1915.
IN AID OF
WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
WAR AND RELIEF FUND.
The following matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—
His Excellency's Side (England) v. India
13th to 15th December.
Parsees v. Hindoos
16th to 18th December.
Applications for space for tents should be made to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.
Any further particulars can be obtained from.
J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec. (Cricket),
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, November 12, 1915.

ABOLITION OF INDENTURED LABOUR.

It is no secret, we believe, that the Report on Indian Indentured Labour submitted by Mr. MacNeill, of Bombay and Mr. Chimanlal, of the United Provinces, has been under the close consideration of the Government of India for some time past and that the opinions of the Local Governments were also taken on the question. It is now announced that an important dispatch on the subject has been sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. We have already expressed our opinion of the unfortunate character of the Report in question, and its failure adequately to consider a question of such gravity in its political and social, as well as its economic aspects. It would have been a disaster of the first magnitude if the Government of India had followed the compilers of the Report in treating the question, as they treated it, from an almost exclusively economical point of view. But that is a course which the Government of India, under Lord Hardinge's statesmanlike guidance, was hardly likely to pursue, and we are gratified to learn that the Governor-General-in-Council, after an exhaustive survey of the whole question, have unanimously expressed themselves against the system of indentured labour and have recommended its abolition to the Secretary of State,—a recommendation which, coming, as it does, with the weight of authority accorded to it by the unanimity of the Government of India, and supported, as it is, by the full strength of public opinion in this country, ought not to, and we trust will not, be ignored by Whitehall. To Lord Hardinge, of course, must be given the chief credit for this farsighted action and his name will ever be associated with the abolition of a system akin to slavery, which has existed far too long under official recognition. Its abolition will go far to restore the prestige and status of Indians in the Crown as well as in the self-governing Colonies.

THE STUDY OF ECONOMICS.*

The publication of this brochure is due to the request made at the delivery of the lecture on the "Evolution of Indian Trade" at the Government College of Commerce, by the Principal of that institution, that the matter might be retained in a permanent form. The result is a useful little volume of great interest to all who are anxious to forward India's economic development. It contains the substance of three lectures, and the reprint of an article from the "Gujarati." The author, speaking with the lifelong experience of a business man, and inspired by public spirit and by love of scientific scholarship, seeks throughout to establish the necessity for a more widespread and serious study of economics, if India is to take her place alongside of the West in industrial and social development.

It must freely be admitted that this subject, or rather group of subjects, has been neglected by Indians both in theory and practice. Few of the best educated and ablest Indians have devoted themselves to commerce, and serious students of economics have, with some outstanding exceptions, been sadly lacking. Hence we find that opportunities of industrial and commercial development have been lost, that India lags behind in the race for prosperity, and also that intelligent criticism of Government policy in economic matters is so scarce that it is treated, practically, as negligible. All this Mr. Wacha fully concedes; and he urges young Indians to remove the reproach by devoting themselves to the subject in the true scientific spirit in which it is studied at those universities where the economic degree course has been fully inaugurated and placed on a proper footing: as for instance, at the famous "London School of Economics." The aim of such study should be, for many of the students at any rate, to enter commercial life. Neither that vocation nor the training which fits a man to aim at the big prizes in it, can now-a-days without absurdity be despised. In Europe and America, the merchant or manufacturer's career attracts many of the finest types of mind and the same thing, it is to be hoped, will, in course of time, hold good in India. Young men so educated will benefit both themselves and their country, which latter can only hope to attain to a degree of prosperity comparable to that of the West, by means of industrial and commercial development. Moreover, the country will greatly profit by the growth of an intelligent public opinion, and of criticism of the Government's economic policy. In this connection Mr. Wacha says, "In a country situated as India, with an alien Government, it is your paramount duty to assist the Administration so as to enable it to render greater good to its people. This is a duty which you should never forget. It is one which you owe to the land of your birth as much as to the State." These arguments are of special interest just now, when the war has awakened and brought to the fore the demand for quicker industrial development and more efficient "Swadeshism," for now is a time of great opportunity. Is it too much to ask patriots to turn their attention to this sphere of work, to combine in it loyal enthusiasm with clear-headed business instincts, and so confer a lasting benefit on their native land?

The first lecture, dealing with the "Evolution of Indian Trade," ought chronologically, to come last, as it was delivered at the new "Government College of Commerce," (now called the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics), for the establishment of which (and of similar institutions) Mr. Wacha pleads so convincingly in each of the other three papers, and for the founding of which he justly claims some credit. Indeed, the College owes him a deep debt of gratitude for his untiring efforts in this direction. This paper gives a brief survey of the development of Indian trade from the earliest times; nine periods are distinguished, and a short account is given in each. The second lecture has as its object to enlist sympathy for economic science and to obtain support for the establishment of a faculty in the subject. Mr. Wacha begins with introductory remarks on the value of science in general. He defines "Science" as "nothing if not organized knowledge," for there is a common origin of all science, whatever the subject matter may be, in "observation and practical experience." In the subject of commerce we have now accumulated a vast fund of facts and observations on which to build up a "Science of Commerce" and in many countries (e.g. America, Great Britain and Germany) colleges and faculties are now widely established. In England the revival and spread of economic studies lately has been remarkable, as is evidenced, by the faculties founded in London, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield and Birmingham, not to mention the "Economic Tripos" at Cambridge and the Diploma course at Oxford. Mr. Wacha quotes an address by Prof. Ashley in which the latter says that this revival was due to several influences: such as a greater interest in "social questions," a recognition of the need for more systematic training for municipal and political administrators, a realisation of the need of systematic training for business careers, and better appreciation of the need for a purely scientific understanding of economic problems, as distinguished from the warped bias of the partizan. Mr. Wacha then discusses more generally the question of the relative value of literary and of scientific and technical training. He deprecates the common complaints at the kind of education which has been provided for Indians in the past. Such complaints must be tempered by remembering how modern this scientific and technical education really is. It originated in Germany and has been at the root of much of that country's prosperity. In England it has only been introduced quite recently, but its value is now recognised and the time has come to extend its advantages to India. All the more so owing to the recent spread of the "Swadeshi" spirit.

This revival of interest in economic studies has been attended by a great change in scope and method. For it is now realized, as Marshall said, that "Economic science is but the working of commonsense, organised and equipped with a machinery of general analyses and reasoning adapted for collecting, arranging and drawing references from some particular class of facts. The study of theory must go hand in hand with facts; and for dealing with most modern problems *it is modern facts that are of the greatest use.*" Finally, in support of the urgent necessity of establishing "Faculties of Economics" in India Mr. Wacha quotes from Gladstone: "The work of the University as such covers the whole field of knowledge, human and divine, it must store up in its own treasure house the spoils of every new venture in the domain of mental enterprise. It has to methodise, perpetuate and apply all existing knowledge, to adopt and take up into itself every new branch." The third lecture includes a discussion on the value of university training, admits the backwardness of Indians in the study of economics, and the great need for the growth of intelligent public criticism, whilst the last paper to some extent goes over the same ground adding an account of the sphere of statistics, which is described in Marshall's words as "the straw out of which economists have to make the bricks." With a final exhortation to lay the foundations for the scientific study of economics *at once*, leaving the final development to the care and needs of the future, this interesting treatise,—the outcome of a rare combination of experience and enthusiasm,—comes to an end. It should be in the hands of every student.

*"Commerce and Statistics." By Mr. D. E. Wacha, ("Bombay Chronicle" Press. Re. 1.)

The death is reported in Calcutta on the 8th instant of Mr. P. P. Sharma, B.A., Edtor of the "Express," Bankipore.

Notes of the Day.

The Latest German Trick.

In German diplomacy and methods of war nothing new can surprise us, and the ingenious trick that has been played on the United States by the transfer of the submarine campaign to the Mediterranean and the Austrian flag, would be amusing were it not for the awful tragedy of the lives of the innocent non-combatants, mostly women and children, which have been lost in the Ancona. Germany has pledged herself to abandon the methods by which she murdered the passengers of the Lusitania and the Falaba, but Austria is under no such pledge, so the German submarines that are left are sent to the Mediterranean where they hoist the Austrian flag and carry on the same game of piracy. We ought not to be surprised either at any extreme to which American mildness will go in the face of German bluff and insult, but there is still room for amazement, if the telegrams from New York regarding the official attitude on the Ancona outrage are a correct indication of the views of President Wilson's Government. The same course, we are told, will be pursued as in the case of Germany. That means that there will be a continuance of these outrages while President Wilson leisurely compiles note after note for the benefit of the Ballplatz.

A Shocking Assumption.

But what is more shocking is the calm assumption that the United States has no concern in the matter if no American lives have been lost, or if the Ancona tried to escape. This is a subscription to the whole German gospel of piracy and a negation of all the accepted international law on the subject of seizures of merchant vessels and the conduct of blockades. The first condition, as has over and over again been pointed out, is that no vessel must be sunk unless she shows armed resistance, and that unless a warship can make her a lawful prize and conduct her to the nearest port to be adjudged by a prize court, there can be no lawful capture. The Ancona was entitled to attempt to escape if she could. The latest accounts make it clear, however, that she stopped the moment she was struck, and that it was after this that she was shelled and torpedoed, giving the crew and passengers no proper opportunity of escape; in fact the lifeboats in which they endeavoured to escape were shelled and passengers killed as a consequence. If President Wilson in the face of all this repeats his footling discussion of the niceties of the new laws of warfare which he and the Kaiser are engaged in inventing, he will earn the honest and well-deserved contempt of every decent-minded person. It does not matter whether American lives were lost or not, the mere fact they were endangered by a lawless act is sufficient to justify the United States Government in taking the strongest action, apart from the fact that all Neutrals are closely concerned with breaches of international law, which involve the murder of non-combatants. But President Wilson's concern for the rights of Neutrals seems to be confined to the commercial aspect. Money is of more importance than blood in Washington.

Sir Edward Grey.

Lord Curzon's dignified and convincing defence of Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy in the Balkans will, we feel assured, meet with the warm approval of the public throughout the Empire, with the exception of those few malignants who seem to have only one object to serve, and that is to find a scape-goat for misfortunes that are inevitable, in order to bring about a national crisis, which will involve the fall of the Government, and, as they fondly imagine, the substitution of a ministry subservient to their capricious views. Sir Edward Grey, as Lord Curzon pointed out, has been the idol of those who now bespatter him because he has failed to prevent two Balkan States from betraying their trust. As Mr. Balfour put it, with his usual terseness and directness of expression, no diplomacy would have availed against the conviction of King Constantine and King Ferdinand that they were backing the winning horse. King Ferdinand was out from the beginning openly to sell his support to the highest bidder, and unless Sir Edward Grey had betrayed his trust and the people of Great Britain, he could not bid against the lavish promises of the two Kaisers, who are playing the gambler's last desperate throw. The Bulgarian monarch seized what he conceived to be the psychological moment when the weight of his military assistance to the Central Powers would turn the scale. He miscalculated and he has, perhaps, already begun to learn his mistake. Better far to suffer the disappointment, cost and delay which his intervention has brought about than to have been guilty of purchasing his support with promises which could have only been made at the cost of our Serbian ally.

The Health of the City.

A decided improvement in the conditions of health was experienced in Bombay last week, the death-rate coming down from 25.59 to 23.25. The total number of deaths during the week was 438, as compared with 471 of the previous week and 461 of the corresponding week of 1914. If we deduct from last week's total the fifteen deaths which occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil the death-rate of the week is still further reduced to 22.45 and the total to 423. Plague registered seven attacks and four deaths, being one attack more but one death less than in the previous week. The total plague mortality so far this year amounts to 550, as against 2,929 of the corresponding period of last year. Small-pox registered one attack but no death, while cholera was absent. The mortality from other diseases was as follows: phthisis, including tubercle of lung 31, other tubercular affections 6, diseases of the respiratory system 149, diseases of the circulatory system 10, diseases of the nervous system 25, old age 11, debility 42, malarial fever 9 and enteric 1. The total number of live births during the week was 496, exceeding the total mortality for the first time after several months. There were also 48 still-births and 8 premature births.

Bijapur's Lead to the Presidency.

It is many months since a Released Prisoners' Aid Society was started in Bombay. Unfortunately owing to the war, it has not yet got into working order. Such a society like this is wanted very badly everywhere, and it is a gratifying surprise to find that Bijapur has forestalled Bombay and other important towns in the Presidency in making a practical advance in this direction. A Press-Note issued on Thursday gives an account of the inauguration of a Released Prisoners' Aid Society at Bijapur, and a very satisfactory feature of it is that it is the outcome of the co-operative efforts of official and non-official gentlemen. Mr. Kabraji, the Collector, is the President with Mr. Prabhu, a mill-owner of Bijapur, and Mr. Starte, Settlement Officer for Criminal Tribes as joint-secretaries. Mr. Prabhu will look after the prisoners who settle in Bijapur city whilst Mr. Starte will undertake the supervision of selected released prisoners through selected sympathizers with the Society's work in towns and villages of the district other than Bijapur. A Committee of eight members,—official as well as non-official,—has also been formed.

Employment of ex-Soldiers.

One of the most pressing problems that will require immediate practical solution after the war will be the provision of employment for the soldiers returning from the battlefields. The returned soldier in Australia will certainly have good prospects before him, as is evidenced from some interesting particulars given in the "British Empire Review," regarding the scheme for his employment, a scheme which with slight modification may well be adopted by the Government of India in the case of returned Indian soldiers:

The Commonwealth Government has agreed to the proposals of the Federal War Committee which will be constituted the central executive body to work in concert with the State councils. The New South Wales scheme may be quoted as having in it all the elements of success. The Minister for Lands has so far set apart 250,000 acres exclusively for the purpose in view and he has also issued instructions to land boards to give preference to returned soldiers who may apply for other Crown lands which are or may be made available. The lands will be let as homstead farms, which can be taken up on payment of a nominal deposit. An exemption from rent for the first five years can be obtained by settlers effecting improvements to an equivalent value; while arrangements are being made to advance to holders pound for pound on all improvements as they are effected on Crown tenures. It is anticipated that by this means settlers, with but limited capital will be enabled successfully to occupy and work the farms, though the Government do not at present contemplate clearing the land for them.

GREECE'S NEUTRALITY.

GOODWILL TOWARDS ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 10.

In a message to the French Government the Greek Government says that it is firmly determined to continue neutrality of the sincerest goodwill towards the Entente.

The Government hopes that the Entente will not be influenced by malevolent reports circulated with the object of impairing the relations between Greece and the Entente.

ENTENTE LOAN TO GREECE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Reuter learns that Great Britain, France and Russia have concluded a loan of forty million francs to Greece and the money is already at the disposal of the Hellenic Government.

The matter was negotiated when M. Venezelos was in power.

It is also understood that the Skouloudis Government made a formal declaration of continued neutrality and sincerest goodwill at all the Entente capitals yesterday.

KRUPPS WAR PROFITS.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.

A telegram from Essen says that Krupps profits for the year amounted to 4,320,000 sterling, as compared with 1,695,000. A dividend of twelve per cent. is declared.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

KUPRULU RECAPTURED.

BULGARIAN PLAN FOILED.

300 PERISH IN THE ANCONA.

BRITISH WAR EXPENDITURE

The French have recaptured Kuprulu in Serbia. The success is most important, foiling the Bulgarian plan to envelop the Serbians from the South.

The Serbians have also gained an important success against the Bulgarians advancing on the front from Uskub to Prizrend. The British line has been considerably reinforced and is pushing forward.

The new Greek Cabinet has made a formal declaration of continued neutrality and sincerest goodwill at all the Entente capitals.

Reuter learns that Britain, France and Russia have concluded a loan of 40 million francs to Greece.

It is said that some three hundred, mostly women and children, have been downed in the Ancona, the Italian trans-Atlantic liner which was reported sunk yesterday. Twenty Americans are believed to have perished. There were 422 passengers and 60 crew on board.

Two British and two French steamers are also reported to have been sunk.

It is reported from Gibraltar that two German submarines have been sunk in the Straits by British cruisers.

The British destroyer Louis has stranded in the Eastern Mediterranean and become a total wreck. All on board have been saved.

Mr. Asquith has foreshadowed the establishment of an Anglo-French War Council on which a French and a British Minister would sit.

Mr. Asquith, speaking in the Commons said that the daily cost of the war was now £4,350,000.

There is a lull in the Courland and Dvinsk regions but on the Southern Front desperate fighting is proceeding. North of Yolki the Russians pierced the enemy front and captured over 2,000 prisoners and 20 maxims.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

GENERAL SMUTS IN COMMAND.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A Capetown telegram states that probably General Smuts will command the South African contingent in East Africa with a British Chief of the Staff.

GERMAN TRADE NAMES IN AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, Nov. 10.

Premier Hughes has informed a deputation that the Government is considering the removal of all German trade names from the register.

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESS IN SERBIA.

ENEMY'S PLAN TO ENVELOP SERBIANS FRUSTRATED.

20 AMERICANS PERISH IN THE ANCONA.

RECAPTURE OF KUPRULU.

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESS.

BULGARIAN PLAN TO ENVELOP SERBIANS FOILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Nov. 10.

A telegram from Monastir says it is officially announced that the French have recaptured Kuprulu.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The recapture of Kuprulu is most important, foiling the Bulgarian plan to envelop the Serbians from the south.

IMPORTANT SERBIAN SUCCESS.

BULGARIAN POSITION DANGEROUS.

ATHENS, Nov. 10.

It is reported that the Serbians have gained an important success against the Bulgarians advancing on the front from Uskub to Prizrend.

The situation of the Bulgarians at Kuprulu is very dangerous on account of the Franco-Serbian attack from the south.

BRITISH PUSHING NORTHWARDS.

LINE CONSIDERABLY REINFORCED.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The British line has been considerably reinforced and is pushing northwards and greatly facilitating the operations of the French, whose flank movement tends to relieve the pressure on the Serbians in the Babuna Pass.

A TOUGH JOB.

COLONEL'S EXPERIENCE IN MONASTIR

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A correspondent at Monastir in a message dated November 5th says that the Serbian garrison under the command of Colonel Vassitz, the hero of Monastir against the Turks in the Balkan War, was unexpectedly called upon to arrest the Bulgarian penetration in the district and succeeded against great odds, though besieged on all sides and cut off from the central Government and the main army.

Colonel Vassitz had also to counteract the Bulgarian attempts to provoke risings among the Bulgarian sections of the population of Monastir, Ochrida and the adjoining districts.

Seven Bulgarian comitadjis were found hiding in a shop at Monastir and confessed that they were an advanced guard of the raiders.

Colonel Vassitz armed the loyalist inhabitants with rifles thus overawing the rebels, but the Albanian danger remains threatening to create a southern area of conflict for the Serbians already besieged on the north-east and west.

SERBIAN MISERY

STOLID HOPELESS RESIGNATION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A Finchley municipal engineer named Jenkins who went to Serbia in April, volunteering for sanitary work in British hospitals, gives a thrilling description of Serbian misery.

When Belgrade was evacuated crowds trudged southward on roads two feet deep in stickly mud. Rain and sleet were falling pitilessly. Woman took off their shoes and stockings and walked in mud to their knees, many carrying babies and leading children. These and old men were mixed inextricably with cattle, sheep and pigs. Sometimes the procession came to a hopeless deadlock, crowding together in mud. There was no sign of panic, simply stolid hopeless resignation. Thus they trudged for days, many not knowing whither they were going. They seemed more afraid of the Bulgars than of Austrians. The writer could not say how they were fed as there were few inns and they were foodless. Many children died and their bodies were left by the roadside

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 10th November, says:—A Bulgarian communiqué says the Bulgarians have reached the Morava on the whole front and are preparing to cross to the left bank. Aleksinac and other towns on the river have been occupied.

BRITAIN'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

DAILY COST OF £4,350,000

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Asquith speaking in the Commons, said that the daily cost of war was now £4,350,000. There was a surplus of about £150,000,000 for the half year from April.

The total expenditure from the 1st April to the 6th November was £743,100,000 of which the Army, Navy and munitions cost 517 millions, loans 98 millions and food, supplies etc., 23 millions.

ANGLO-FRENCH WAR COUNCIL.

EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION FOR CONDUCTING THE WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith foreshadowed the establishment of an Anglo-French War Council, on which a French and a British Minister would sit. It was hoped that Russia and Italy would also join in the Council.

Explaining the War Council Mr. Asquith said that M. Briand and he hoped that before long British and French Ministers would sit in common council with the expert advice of the united General Staffs and so direct the joint operations. They would be delighted if Russia and Italy would join. By this means the war would be conducted still more efficiently.

Mr. Asquith also emphasised the great importance of strengthening the British General Staff. (Cheers). He dwelt on the value of interchange of officers of the staf and the army in the field.

Sir Archibald Murray had been active in strengthening the staff. The appointmen was about to be made of General Kiggell as assistant to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and General Shaw was to be made Director of Home Defence.

Mr. Asquith concluded by saying that he had satisfied himself as to the composition and abilities of the General Staff on which no fewer than twenty-six members had had actual experience in the present war. He would also have at the War Office from France a very distinguished French Staff officer who would be in daily communication with the British General Staff. We should similarly reciprocate with France.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT AND BOMB FIGHTING.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

The communiqué says:—A small Germa attack on the western outskirts of Given chy Wood was easily stopped by a Frenc curtain of fire.

French batteries replied very effectively to the violent bombardment of French posi tions north-east of Tahure. There has bee lively bomb fighting in East Argonne.

VIOLENT ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Nov. 11.

A communiqué says two violent enem attacks at Butte and Tahure in Champagn were repulsed. Elsewhere there wa cannonading.

KEEN AERIAL ACTIVITY.

GERMAN MACHINE FALLS 7,000 FEET

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Field-Marshall French in a dispatch re ports keen aerial activity in the course o which a German aeroplane was overturne and fell seven thousand feet.

On another occasion the British lost a aeroplane.

There has been less artillery activit than usual.

BRITISH MUNITIONS FACTORIES.

1679 CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Lloyd George announces that there are now 1,679 controlled munitions establishments.

PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Prime Minister of Nepal has been gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-General.

BRIDGING THE STRYPA.

A DIFFICULT OPERATION.

PRISONERS TRY TO RAISE A PANIC.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Details published in Petrograd of General Ivanoff's latest success on the Strypa, when he took 8,500 prisoners as recorded in the communiqué of October 7th show that the Russian advance began on October 30th.

The bridging of the Strypa and Lake Ischkuve was carried out in two nights in the face of heavy gun fire and the Russians as they crossed arranged elaborate telephonic communication with their rear, laying cables by pontoons beneath the waters of the lake.

They then gained a footing on the right bank and built bridgeheads as a preparation for the eventual withdrawal.

Fighting was of maximum intensity for six days, especially in the village of Semikovtze where the enemy artillery fire was most furious.

When the Russians began to retreat many of their numerous prisoners desperately attempted to seize rifles and produce a panic among the Russians, but the prompt application of machine-guns frustrated the coup.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN SOUTH.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 2,000 PRISONERS

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11.

A communiqué says: There is a lull in the Courland and Dvinsk regions but on the southern front desperate fighting is taking place.

North of Yolki the Russians repulsed a number of enemy attacks and pierced the enemy front south-east of the village of Budki which they occupied with the adjacent forests and captured over 2,000 prisoners, half of whom were Germans and twenty maxims. A great number of the enemy were drowned in the river Tchernivka. Artillery largely contributed to the Russian victory.

INVASION OF RUSSIA CHECKED

SECOND STAGE OF WAR CONCLUDED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London 10th November:—

"The Times" correspondent at Russian Headquarters quotes a high authority as saying that the second stage of the war concluded with the final stoppage of the invasion. The third will begin when we proceed to drive back the invader. Any Russian offensive meanwhile will necessarily partake of the character of an operation preliminary to the great blow we, conjointly with our Allies, shall deliver in the spring.

GERMAN DIFFICULTIES IN SERBIA.

The "Morning Post's" Copenhagen correspondent says, correspondents of Berlin papers on the Serbian front are drawing attention to enormous difficulties confronting the Teutonic armies. Besides natural disadvantages and inclement weather straggling groups of Serbian soldiers prepare ambushes everywhere and disappear before their capture is possible. This is causing considerable losses.

The Exchange Telegram Company's Copenhagen correspondent contradicts the assertion that the British squadron of five cruisers and five destroyers, which have been operating off Skaw, entered Danish waters.

The "Cape Times" says that following the Canadian scale the Union of South Africa should send 40,000 troops to East Africa. This was a counsel of perfection at present, but it was the ideal towards which they should work.

EMIGRANTS OF MILITARY AGE.

SYSTEM OF PASSPORTS INSTITUTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Government has issued at Liverpool regulations necessitating the use of passports or sworn identification certificates by intending emigrants of military age.

FAMISHING ASSYRIANS.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Archbishop of Canterbury appeals for help for 25,000 famishing Assyrian Christians, who have taken refuge at Salmas in Persia.

ANOTHER LUSITANIA CRIME.

ITALIAN PASSENGER BOAT SUBMARINED.

300 DROWNED: MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

The news of the sinking of the Ancona has caused a sensation and is regarded as foreshadowing a controversy with Austria similar to the critical Lusitania dispute.

The above cable was the first news which reached the British press of the sinking of the Ancona, which is a large Italian trans-atlantic liner, of that name.

The passengers on the Ancona included several Americans. A boat has arrived at Malta with forty-one of the crew and four passengers.

Lloyds' Bizerta agent says that some three hundred, mostly women and children, have been drowned.

ROME, Nov. 10.

There were 422 passengers and sixty crew on board the Ancona.

ANCONA'S LAST MOMENTS.

PITEOUS SCENES.

ROME, Nov. 11.

The Ancona left Naples on Friday and called at Messina which she left at five on Saturday evening. She was between Sardinia and Bizerta when the submarine appeared. The Ancona increased her speed but the submarine overhauled her firing repeatedly and hitting the liner's stern.

Piteous scenes ensued, women and children screaming. The captain stopped, the liner and the submarine approached still firing and then torpedoed the Ancona. There was not sufficient time to lower all the boats. The Ancona before sinking wirelessed for help. Launches from Ferryville arrived and were attacked by the submarine. A man, a woman and two boys, just rescued, were killed by shells on board a lifeboat.

ANCONA'S ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

PASSENGERS ON AFTER-DECK ENGULFED.

PARIS, Nov. 11.

A telegram from Cape Bon, Tunis, states that the Ancona was steaming slowly sounding her siren in a dense fog at noon on Monday when she noticed two submarines flying Austrian flags, one three hundred feet long and carrying two guns. The other barred the way of the Ancona which attempted to escape but stopped immediately she was struck.

The eighth boat had just been launched when the liner dived, bows first. The passengers and crew who were crowding the after-deck were engulfed.

Eight boats rowed southwards in company and sighted at six in the evening a vessel, showing no lights. They signalled to her by flares, and the vessel approached but disappeared on seeing the submarines which were following. Then the boats separated. One with twenty-six on board reached the coast of Tunis at nine on Tuesday morning. Her commander was of opinion that other boats with two hundred and forty on board were lost. Another boat with twenty-eight persons was picked up on Wednesday morning at the Island of Zembra. Some survivors state that the submarines were flying the German flag when first sighted.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.

A Berlin semi-official telegram alleges that the Ancona attempted to escape, compelling the submarine to use her guns.

PARIS, Nov. 11.

161 survivors of the Ancona have arrived at Bizerta and been taken to hospital.

20 AMERICANS BELIEVED TO HAVE PERISHED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

The State Department learns officially that there were Americans on board the Ancona but it is not known whether any were killed.

If so the United States will pursue the same course with Austria as she did in the case of the Lusitania unless it is shown that the Ancona ignored the warnings and attempted to escape.

LATER.

The Ambassador at Rome reports that about twenty Americans are believed to have perished in the Ancona.

ROME, Nov. 11.

The "Tribuna" states that there were twenty-five Americans on board the Ancona.

FORMIDABLE MOUNTAIN FORTRESS.

CONQUEST OF COLDILANA.

BRILLIANT ITALIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The conquest of Coldilana the formidable fortress mountain is one of the most brilliant Italian achievements It had been besieged for months during which the outlying works were gradually carried by the construction of zigzag entrenchments up the sides of the mountain in the teeth of machine-gun fire and mining operations.

Among the heroic operations of the siege the case is mentioned of a large detachment of Alpini who forced their way into an angle of the mountain near the summit and hung on bravely for several weeks, risking death from starvation owing to the difficulty of supplying them.

In this terrible period the Alpini bored a counter-mine under the peak. When the supreme assault came, the Austrian remnant made a stubborn stand in blinding snow and bitter cold, rolling boulders and flinging boxes of bombs on the heads of the assailants. But they were unable to withstand the final rush.

The conquest of Coldilana gives the Italians command of the forts in the Parola and Livinalongo Valleys.

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS CONTINUE.

MOUNTAIN RIDGE CROSSED.

ROME, Nov. 11.

A communiqué says: The Italians actively continued offensive operations at Cordevole, attacking a mountain ridge seven thousand feet high which they crossed at several points. An enemy attack on the Mrzli Peak on the Isonzo front was repulsed.

AMERICAN LEGATION AT BRUSSELS.

ITS BELGIAN COUNSELLOR AND GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

The State Department announces that M. Delaval, a Belgian lawyer employed as Counsellor to the American Legation at Brussels has left Belgium and will not return.

Germany has informed the United States that M. Delaval was 'persona non grata.'

M. Delaval whose report on the Lusitania case figured largely in the American Minister's correspondence, published in Great Britain, will probably go to Havre.

A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Italian newspapers are convinced that the assailant of the Ancona was a German submarine flying Austrian colours.

They point out that Germany and Italy have not declared war.

END OF THE DACIA.

TORPEDOED AFTER MISSION OF RESCUE

PARIS, Nov. 10.

The French steamer Yser, formerly the Dacia, has been torpedoed after rescuing the crew of the Italian vessel Elisa Francesca. All the passengers and crews have been landed.

FRENCH MAILBOAT SUNK.

ROME, Nov. 11.

A German submarine on Sunday torpedoed and sank the French mailboat France. The crew were saved and have been landed at Cazliari.

TWO BRITISH SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The British ships Californian and Moorina have been sunk.

TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK.

FOUR MERCHANTMEN SUBMARINED

MADRID, Nov. 10.

It is reported from Gibraltar that two German submarines have been sunk in the straits by British cruisers.

The British steamers Buresk, Glenmoor and Clan Macalister and the Japanese steamer Yasukuni Maru have been sunk. No details have been received.

BRITISH DESTROYER STRANDED.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Press Bureau announces that the British destroyer Louis has stranded in the Eastern Mediterranean and become a total wreck. All on board have been saved.

The Louis was a destroyer of quite a recent class, completed in 1914, with a displacement of 965 tons. The armament consisted of three 4 inch guns, one machine gun, and two double torpedo tubes. The Louis belonged to the 'L' class.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY AT SHANGHAI.

MILITARY GOVERNOR ASSASSINATED!

ANTI-MONARCHIST CULPRITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 11.

Admiral Tsengjugcheng, the Military Governor, was motoring to the Japanese Consulate to attend the Coronation reception when he was assassinated by two anti-Monarchists who fired eighteen shots from automatic pistols. The Admiral's secretary was seriously wounded.

BRITISH VESSELS AND FOREIGN PORTS.

PROHIBITORY ORDER.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The order prohibiting British vessels from carrying cargo between foreign ports unless licensed comes into force on the 1st December.

The Board of Trade says that it is not expected that it will be necessary to interfere with the established services and it will do its utmost to avoid disturbing the preexisting business.

RISE IN FREIGHTS.

QUESTION BEING CONSIDERED.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the Commons Sir Arthur Markham cited the instance of the enormous increase in freights to France and Italy urging that regulations should be introduced for shipping charges.

Mr. Runciman in reply said that the whole question would be carefully considered.

REQUISITIONING SHIPS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

An order in Council from to-morrow will authorise the Government to requisition ships. The Admiralty says that the power exists to requisition ships abroad.

TRYING TO INFLUENCE ROUMANIA.

SYMPATHIES ENTIRELY WITH ENTENTE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 10th November:—

A Russian official statement says that eastward of Zaleszczyki near the Bukovina border we carried an assault on a fortified work whence the enemy had been attacking other trenches. Four counter-attacks were repulsed.

The "Times" Petrograd correspondent writes that the sudden removal of the enemy's activity at Zaleszyzyki was apparently designed to influence Roumania.

ANTI-RUSSIAN ACTION IMPOSSIBLE.

The "Central News" Paris correspondent quotes a Bucharest telegram stating that M. Bratiano in the course of a statement on the Government's policy declared that the suggestion that Roumania would take Anti-Russian action was absurd. Roumanian sympathies were entirely with the entente. A policy of seeking benefits without sacrifices was impossible, but Roumania was not prepared to make sacrifices without at least the strong probability of success. Whatever its result the Balkan campaign would not decide the war.

FINANCIAL AID FOR GREECE.

The Athen's correspondent of the "Nea Hemera" refers to the French offer and the Greek acceptance subsequent to M. Briand's accession of a loan free of interest and 20,000 tons of wheat.

Reuter's Athens correspondent says that Greece recently approached the Allies regarding a future loan of £1,600,000 and that the Allies are favourably considering it.

Reuter's New York correspondent says that the gold poured in in payment of the Allies' War Bills have overtaxed the capacity of the American mint.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent quotes a Dunkirk account of the unsuccessful German offensive in Flanders and in Artois. Eight great attacks on the British front were made in thirteen days and all completely failed. Although the enemy's physical exhaustion has considerably increased, he is fighting with admirable courage with the object of capturing the French positions between Gwench and Arras and those the British hold. Further north the French have strong reserves rapidly transferable to critical points thanks to the perfect strategical railways. The latter were the object of persistent attacks by Zeppelins and aeroplanes, which, however, seldom risk a duel with the French airmen and have so far achieved little results. French officers estimate that 700 Germans have been killed daily in the past fortnight between Vermelles and Arras.

BRILLIANT FUTURE FOR JAPAN.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

At the Coronation dejeuner at the Japanese Embassy, Sir Edward Grey, proposing the toast of the Mikado, said there was a brilliant future in store for Japan. Her interests and those of the Allies would be secured by the result of the war. Thereafter he trusted peace would be long assured.

The King has conferred on Count Inouye the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

A telegram has been received by the Consul-General of Japan from the Foreign Minister in Tokyo that the Coronation ceremony of the Emperor of Japan was concluded on Wednesday without a hitch.

The Consul-General for Japan received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—"I am desired by the Viceroy to convey to you the expression of His Excellency's good wishes on the occasion of your celebration to-night of the Coronation of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan."

Mr. Shainobu replied as follows:—"Please tender to the Viceroy my hearty thanks for His Excellency's expression of good wishes on this auspicious occasion; permit me to avail myself of this opportunity to manifest my sincere desire that the new era of my august Sovereign will mark an epoch in drawing the two Allied nations nearer and closer by the link of the good and friendly relations happily existing to-day."

INDIA IN COMMONS.

GRIEVANCES OF RESERVE OFFICERS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the Commons, in reply to Sir G. Robertson, who raised the question of the hardship suffered by Indian civil officials belonging to the Reserve of Officers who were now on active service in Mesopotamia owing to the rule that military service outside India did not count for leave, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he would consult the Government of India on the subject.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

In reply to Mr. Partington, who urged a reduction in the case of officers and Indian officers during the war of the period of service necessary for promotion to major, Mr. Chamberlain said he did not consider the circumstances justified such a measure which was counter to the principles of the Indian Army system. The grant of temporary rank in certain cases was now under consideration and had already been applied to some extent.

CONGESTION IN HIGH COURTS.

In reply to Mr. CacCullum Scott, Mr. Chamberlain said it did not appear that the appointment of temporary judges at the Calcutta and Madras High Courts had materially reduced the congestion of work but it had prevented any increase of congestion. The establishment of a new High Court at Patna would relieve the Calcutta Court while the Madras judges hoped that the arrears would be much diminished by the end of the year.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was aware of the disadvantage of temporary appointments but an increase in the permanent strength of the benches was an unsuitable remedy for a temporary congestion of work.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY'S DIVIDEND

FIFTEEN PER CENT FOR THE YEAR.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company have declared a dividend of five per cent for six months, making fifteen per cent. for the year.

INCENDIARISM IN AMERICA.

LARGE MACHINE SHOP DESTROYED.

ROME, Nov. 11.

One of the largest machine shops of the Bethlehem Steel Company at South Bethlehem containing guns and war material worth a million dollars has been destroyed by fire, believed to be of incendiary origin. Eight hundred workers narrowly escaped. The shop employed 2050 men day and night.

ORGANISED LABOUR.

ONE-AND-A-HALF MILLION WORKERS AMALGAMATE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The amalgamation of the British Miners' Federation, the Transport Workers' Union and the Railwaymen's Union has been ratified, embracing one-and-a-half million workers.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PLAY-GROUNDS FOR CHILDREN

WATER SUPPLY IN FORT.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna presiding.

The Corporation sanctioned the Commissioner's proposals regarding the conversion of the Northbrook Gardens and Falkland Road Gardens into play-grounds for children.

The familiar seat of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at the Corporation table was left unoccupied and was draped in black.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved:

That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death on the 13th October, 1915, of Mr. Hassumbhoy Vishram, who as a member of the Corporation for nearly 20 years rendered useful services to the city; that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. Chunilal V Mehta seconded the motion, which was passed.

EXCHANGE OF PLOTS.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:

I have the honour to state that in connection with the acquisition of properties in cases Nos. 26 and 46 in scheme No. 32 of the City Improvement Trust, the Board have arranged to convey to the claimants of these properties the Trust land at Ripon Road in exchange for the land comprised in case No. 46. This green plot however contains three small plots of schedule D land marked 1, 2 and 3 and indicated in yellow measuring 749 square yards and the Trust propose that these three plots may be exchanged by the Municipality for some of the Trust freehold land of equal area and value in the vicinity to be agreed upon at a later date. As there is no objection to the proposal I have the honour to request the approval of the Corporation to it.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that formerly it was found difficult to dispose of various little plots of ground belonging to the Municipality, which were by the side of Improvement Trust plots, for the latter were let out for a period of 999 years while Municipal lands were leased out for a shorter period. Government thereupon had recently legislated enabling these lands to be exchanged by the Municipality and the Improvement Trust. The speaker saw no objection to the leasing of these plots but in order that no difficulty might arise the proposal for an actual exchange should come to the Corporation before anything definite was settled upon. The Corporation must have full data before them. He moved that the Corporation saw no objection to the proposed exchange provided they were satisfied as to the value and area of the land offered to be exchanged.

The motion was carried.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME."

Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha in a letter stated that there was "a statue of the late Manekji Khurshedji Judge" at Byculla which was called by the public as "Manekji" statue," but which was lately styled by the Tramways Company as "Parsi Statue" which was an insult to the name of the late judge. He enquired how the matter would have been received "if there had been a statue of Dr. Blaney or Justice Ranade and if it had been styled as Christian Statue or Hindu Statue, and he expressed the hope that the Corporation would pay due attention to this matter.

On the motion of Mr. N. V. Mandlik, the letter was recorded.

WATER SUPPLY IN FORT.

The Commissioner, in a letter regarding the water supplied to the districts in Fort, said:

With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 3417, dated the 26th August 1915, regarding the short supply of water to the Fort, I have the honour to forward herewith for the information of the Corporation a copy of Report No. 8459, dated the 21st September 1915, from the Hydraulic Engineer in the matter. It will be seen that though the minimum pressure was very low on some days in June, the maximum pressure was very fairly well maintained, and water ought to have been procurable during most of the hours of supply. If it was not so procurable in any particular house on the upper floors it must have been due either to very heavy draw off on the lower floors, or to some defect in the communication pipes. The increased supply will shortly be in force, when, though it is not proposed to increase the maximum pressure considerably, the minimum pressure will be greatly raised, and the supply will be constant.

The Hydraulic Engineer, in his Report stated: Low pressure prevailed for one day only, due to unforeseen difficulties found whilst making connections between the old and the new 24" mains in the Queen's Road. Isolated cases of complaints of inadequate supply extending over several days are frequent and are nearly always due to defects in the communication pipes. These are remedied by the house owners themselves through their plumbers when the defect has been brought to their notice. There are however many buildings in the Fort more than 70 feet in height: in these, where there happens to be a large consumption of water, there are sometimes complaints of insufficient supply. In such cases this Department suggests auxiliary measures to increase the supply to the storage tanks.

Mr. J. B. Petit, moving that the Report be recorded, said his office had received an exceedingly regular supply of water since he had brought the matter before the Corporation.

The motion was carried.

PLAY-GROUNDS FOR CHILDREN.

The Commissioner in a letter stated:

With reference to the Corporation Resolution regarding the conversion of the Northbrook Gardens and Falkland Road Gardens into playgrounds for children, I have the honour to forward herewith plans with estimates amounting to Rs. 16,706 and Rs. 4,036 which show the manner in which it is proposed to carry out the required improvement. In preparing playgrounds for children the object should be to have as much open space as possible and to remove all unnecessary trees and shrubs. From the plan of the Northbrook Gardens, it will be seen that it is proposed by the Executive Engineer to remove the bust of Lord Northbrook from its present position to the edge of the gardens on the southern side. I think, however, that it will be better to leave the bust near the front entrance. With this exception the proposals of the Executive Engineer appear suitable. They are to leave the existing fountain and to construct tarred paths running from it east and west and to make one tarred path round the portion of the garden in front of the fountain. The ground thus left vacant will be raised and turfed, while a 6 feet strip will be left between the tarred road and the public road and will be laid out with trees and shrubs. The portion of the garden on the south of the fountain will be fitted out as a gymnasium for children with swings. For the Falkland Road Gardens it is proposed to have a shrubbery round with a tarred path within it and the whole of the central portion raised and turfed. The sand pits which are mentioned in the Corporation Resolution are not desirable as they have been found to harbour vermin and are being given up in London and other places. In order to prevent the misuse of the gardens and to save them from being made a mere loafing ground, it will be necessary to exclude all adults with the exception of females in charge of small children. It will be necessary therefore to have a Caretaker in charge of each garden. At the Falkland Road Garden the Caretaker can look after the Municipal road depot in the neighbourhood. It will be seen that the expenditure involved is considerable, but as the measure is an experimental one it is desirable to do it as well as possible. If it proves to be successful similar steps can be taken in other parts of the City.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that the Corporation approved of the Commissioner's proposals in the matter to keep the gardens open for children only.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the motion.

EXCLUSION OF ADULTS OPPOSED.

Mr. J. B. Petit was opposed to the proposed exclusion of adults from the gardens. He moved as an amendment that the Commissioner's proposals be approved and that the gardens should be kept open to adults also.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, seconding the amendment, said that the Corporation might pass whatever resolution they liked but they could not prevent adults from using the gardens as the money for them came from Municipal funds. They could not legally exclude adults from going there.

The Hon. Mr. J. A. D McBain was in favour of the original proposition. He said that if they did not exclude adults from the gardens their object of providing playgrounds for children would be frustrated. In the absence of such a restriction young boys would use the place for cricket and other games and thus interfere with the little children.

The Commissioner, said this matter was taken up by the Corporation last year in consequence of certain articles that had appeared in the Press pointing out that there were no playrgounds in the city purely for the use of children. With that object he was asked to bring forward the present proposals. It would be worth while spending more money on these gardens only if they wanted to provide special attractions for children there. Otherwise it was no use spending more money.

Dr. S. S. Bottlewala said many people could not afford to keep female servants and they should therefore allow not only female servants but mothers and sisters also to accompany children.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he agreed with the view expressed by the Commissioner. There were very few playgrounds for children in the city and therefore whenever they could get grounds for them they should devote them to that special purpose.

Mr. Mandlik said the point raised by Dr. Bailiwala was a mere matter of detail and could be settled afterwards.

FREQUENTED BY LOAFERS.

Dr. Moses said the Northbrook gardens were frequented mostly by loafers. If the proposed restriction against adults was not carried, the Corporation's object of having the grounds for children would be frustrated.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir suggested a rider that the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation, after a year whether the experiment of excluding the adults had been a success. He said that in case they found that children did not make use of the grounds to the extent that they desired, the gardens should be kept open to all.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji accepted the rider.

Mr. Petit's amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

The original motion with the rider was then carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

INDIAN GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

CONSOLS CONVERTED INTO NEW LOAN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

A communiqué states:—The Secretary of State has converted the entire holdings of Consols in the Gold Standard Reserve amounting to £3,226,391, with the stock of the new war loan to the value of £217,754. This has been done partly by the acquisition of conversion rights from the public and to a smaller extent by direct tender for the new loan.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The exchange was steady. Government paper 3½ per cent. was at Rs. 86-2 and 86-4.

Jute shares are running strong. A solid rise in price in those shares of Rs. 5 per share was established all along the line, excepting Albion which advanced by Rs. 5 per share and Kankinarrah by Rs. 10 per share. The excitement on the change during these operations was intense and still higher prices were obtained at one time. Other sections were quite neglected.

To-day's quotations.

Coal:—Barabone 12, 9-16; Bokaro Ramgur 13, 13¼; Raneegunge 28¼, 28¾; Standard 25¼.

Jute: Auckland (ord) 141, 142; Alliance (cd) 245, 246, 248, 249; Albion (ord) 415, 41, 420, 424, 428, 432, 435, 440, 445, 450, 46; Belvedere (ord) 251, 252, 253, 255, 25; Barnagore (ord) 92, 93 92; Clive (ord) 88 88¼, 89; Delta (ord) 325, 326; Dalhousie (cd) 195, 196, 197, 198; Fort Gloster (ord) 32; Fort William (ord) 85, 86; Howrah (cd) 173, Kankanarrah (ord) 339, 340, 342, 35; Kamarahatty (ord) 245, 248, 249; Machati (ord) 195; Lawrence (ord) 190, 11, 192; Northbrook (ord) 17½, 17¾; Standard (ord) 250, 251, 252.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent

Official and Personal

We understand that an important despatch on the subject of indentured emigration has been recently forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held yesterday morning, all the members being present.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Meston will leave Allahabad for Lucknow to-night. Lady Meston will be back at Allahabad on Tuesday morning, while his Honour will be at Benares on Tuesday afternoon and return to Allahabad the same night.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces left Nagpur by motor yesterday for Jubbulpore where he will reach this noon. Lady and Miss Robertson Hon. Mr. Hullas and Mr. Watson are accompanying him.

The Hon. Sir Edward Maclagan has been appointed Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department. Sir Edward was formerly Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue Department and is now Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government.

Viscount Errington has left Srinagar after a pleasant shooting trip in Kashmir.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay left Bombay for Matheran yesterday on a tour of visitation. His Lordship will leave Matheran for Poona on the 17th instant, and leave Poona for Ahmednagar on the 19th. Leaving the latter place on the 25th, his Lordship will reach Calcutta on the 27th. From Calcutta his Lordship will start for Bombay on the 1st proximo.

The "London Gazette" of 1st October, 1915, contains the War Office announcement that Meherban Sir Parashramrao Bhausaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Jamkhandi, has been appointed to be temporary Honorary Captain from 5th October, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has nominated Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne to be an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, vice Mr. W. L. Graham, deceased.

Prince Hamidullah, the youngest son of her Highness the Begum of Bhopal after taking his B.A., degree from the Aligarh College has joined the same College for M.A., in Economics and LL.B., degree.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, General Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from the 29th November, 1915. Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., on return from leave, will act for him.

Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S., has been appointed by Bombay Government to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, has been granted privilege leave for a fortnight with effect from the 6th December, 1915.

Mr. Wazir Hasan, Honorary Secretary, the All-India Moslem League, left Lucknow for Bombay yesterday morning.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The following casualties are announced:—

NOW KILLED.

Captain H. W. MacGeorge, South Staffs.
Captain C. S. Gray, Lincolns.
Lieut. B. Hall, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Boulton, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. W. N. Lee, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Reynard, South Staffs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. C. G. Allen, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Captain C. J. Foot, Artillery.
Lieut. B. T. Hambrough, Welsh Guards.
Second Lieut. C. A. Cook, Middlesex Regt.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Cowling, Engineers.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. A. A. Piggott, Northumberlands.
Lieut. J. F. Raikes, Monmouths.

NOW MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED

Second-Lieut. H. F. Bromley, Sussex Regt.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. S. Vaughan, East Kents.

DIED AT DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. N. M. Morgan-Brown, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED AT DARDANELLES.

Lieut. H. H. Boyes, North Staffs.
Lieut. C. G. Gilbert, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. W. Braithwaite, Manchesters.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

The 84th list of casualties from the Mediterranean gives a number of Indians killed, mostly belonging to 1/6th and 2/10th Gurkhas, three died of wounds and several wounded, among them are Jemadar Hirjit Singh 2/10th Gurkhas and Subadar Gajar Singh Thappa of the 1/6th Gurkhas.

STAFF COLLEGE SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Captain D. D. Wilson, 13th Cavalry, H. R. A. Hunt, 25th Punjabis and P. L. Leared, 7th Gurkhas, have passed the Staff College.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Tenders of 94 pounds twelve shillings and three-pence for twelve months India Bills receive 78 per cent. Above that price receive in full.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Salvation Army Annual Industrial Exhibition was opened at Trivandrum last evening by the Resident.

Mr. D. V. Iyah has been appointed Chief Operator, Kolar Scheme, in the Mysore Government Electrical Department.

The Madras Aeroplane Fund now amounts to nearly Rs. 17,200. A further sum of Rs. 5,300 is required to complete.

H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Gokhale Memorial Fund, and another Rs. 1,000 to the Hindu College, Benares.

Mr. P. D. Brocken, Traffic Inspector, North-Western Railway is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent with effect from the 21st October.

Mr. Quinton Anderson, who stood charged of criminal breach of trust was discharged yesterday by the District Magistrate of Bangalore for want of evidence.

The shortage of Rs. 800 in a large treasury remittance recently from the Bank of Bombay to the Currence Office, Karachi, is understood due to an error of counting by the Bank's Shroff.

The Mysore Government have exempted his holiness Srimat Vidya Srivaridhi Thirtha Sripadanpai Aovara of Sri Vyasasgaya Swamy Mutt from personal appearence in civil courts.

Out of the collections for the Central Provinces and Berar Motor Ambulance Fund Rs. 11,000 have been sent to the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John.

The total approximate gross earnings of State Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 30th October, 1915, are more by Rs. 78,04,247 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914.

The suggestion made by the Y. M. I. A. Cricket Club, one of the best teams in Madras, for having a Presidency cricket match between Indians and Europeans has been well received and before long Madras will witness a Presidency match.

Messrs. W. R. Pearce, District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, and A. C. Robertson, District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, are transferred respectively to the Eastern Bengal and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways.

The Maharaja of Kashmir with the marriage party including Prince Hari Singh and his bride will leave Chamba to-day arriving at Jammu on th. 14th. The young couple are to reside for a time in the bungalow of the Chief Minister at Jammu, this being regarded as auspicious.

The palgue returns for the week ending the 6th November, show 2,793 deaths, against 3,891 cases. Bombay gives the highest figures showing 1,557 deaths, other figures being Madras 731, Behar and Orissa 25, United Provinces 35, Punjab 34, Burma 31, Central Provinces 468, Mysore 94, Hyderabad State 269, and Central India 128.

With reference to a previous Press Communiqué intimating a general prohibition of goods to Holland the Government of India have decided that the following articles may be exported to Holland:—(1) Printed matter of all description, (2) Empty receptacles returned to the Netherland, (3) worn clothing and other personal effects, (4) live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food.

A meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice was held at Delhi yesterday. Mr. Noyce presided. Amongst those present were Major Gage, Sir Sidney Burrows, Dr. Gilbert-Walker, Mr. Coventry and Mr. Russel. The Board recommended (1) that the concession granted to officers last year to attend the Indian Science Congress should be extended to next year's Congress, (2) that experiments with regard to the vitality of "Rinderpest Virus" be undertaken at Mukteswar. The last year's annual report was passed.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

FORTHCOMING SESSION AT AHMEDNAGAR

The ninth session of the Maratha Educational Conference will hold its sessions at Ahmednagar in Christmas next. The sittings will take place on the 26th, 27th and 28th of December. The reception Committee was formed in June last, with Sardar Shivrao Bhavrao Thorat, Jehagirdar of Panwadi, as its Chairman, Messrs. Harjirao Kerujirao Patil Gunjal and Ganpatrao Amrute as Secretaries.

It is also proposed to hold an agricultural show and demonstrations at the Government farm with a small exhibition of local industries in the Conference compound.

The General Secretary, Mr. Ramchandrao Vandekar with members of the Reception Committee is on tour in the Districts for collecting funds. He is also visiting different affiliated centres of the Conference. Several Government Officials have expressed their willingness to give every help to the Conference as usual and are doing their best to make it a complete success. The different local committees of the Conference have been invited to propose names for the presidential chair. Most probably the Conference pandal will be erected at the Vishram Baugh Compound and a number of bungalows will be engaged for the distinguished guests. The Council of the Maratha Educational Conference have already sent a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Imperial War Relief Fund, Bombay Branch, in accordance with the Resolution of the Conference held at Poona in December last.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1916-17.

THE COMMISSIONER'S NOTE.

SURPLUS CASH BALANCE OF OVER 26 LAKHS.

INCOME NOT AFFECTED IN THE SLIGHTEST.

The following Note by the Municipal Commissioner on the Budget estimates for 1916-17, has been issued.

1.—WORKING CASH BALANCE.

The estimated working cash balance at the close of the year 1915-16 is estimated at Rs. 38,25,000 thus:—

	Rs.
1. Surplus Cash Balance per page 76 of the Administration Report for 1914-15...	31,79,835
2. Minimum Cash Balance required by the Municipal Act in hand	1,00,000
3. Contribution to the Bombay Improvement Trust under Section 72 of Act IV of 1898 in hand	9,95,000
	42,74,835

Deduct—

(1) Additional grants proposed during 1915-16 to the close of October	Rs. 1,92,000	
(2) Estimated further grants for excesses and works which cannot be deferred	1,11,887	
(3) Transfer to "Land and Buildings Fund" of amount received for sale of land per Corporation Resolution No. 857 of 6th May 1915 ...	2,70,000	
(4) Deficit budgetted for for 1915-16	6,52,948	
		12,26,835
		30,48,000

Add—

(1) Increase in Income over original estimates for 1915-16.	Rs.	
General Tax	2,05,000	
Wheel Tax	35,000	
Town Duties ...	1,00,000	
Licenses	10,000	
Tobacco Duties ...	15,000	
Halalcore Tax ...	60,000	
Water Tax	2,15,000	
Market Receipts...	10,000	
Returns from property and miscellaneous	50,000	
		7,00,000
(2) Savings in expenditure on original estimates for 1915-16.		
(1) Health Department	40,000	
(2) Debt	20,000	
(3) New Works ...	10,000	
(4) Miscellaneous	7,000	
	77,000	
		7,77,000
Estimated Gross Working Cash Balance at the close of 1915-16		38,25,000
Deducting—		
(1) Minimum required by law 1,00,000		
(2) Contribution payable to C. I. Trust in 1916-17 10,55,000		
		11,55,000
The estimated net unhypothecated surplus cash balance at the close of 1915-16 works out at.....		26,70,000

When framing the budget estimates for 1915-16 the outlook was so uncertain owing to the war that it was generally considered desirable that the estimates for Income should be placed at the lowest possible figure without being unduly pessimistic. It was thought that a safe medium was reached in estimating this figure at Rs. 1,22,37,000.

INCOME NOT AFFECTED.

As a matter of fact our Income has not so far been affected in the slightest. We have received from Government and the Port Trust (owing to re-assessment of properties) nearly 1½ lakhs more than I anticipated in the General Tax, and Vacancies and Refunds have not been as great as I expected, the Halalcore and Water Taxes will, I now estimate, increase in their normal ratio, and Town Duties (a most variable feature in our receipts) so far show in consequence of poor receipts in the preceding year better results than the average of ordinary years. The decrease in receipts that I anticipated from wheel tax, licenses tobacco duties and the markets will also I now think not occur.

On the latest available data I also think that there will be small savings in expenditure aggregating Rs. 77,000, so that instead of a deficit for 1915-16 of Rs. 6,52,948 as estimated with a net unhypothecated surplus cash balance at the close of 1915-16 of Rs. 21,17,718, I now estimate that our income and expenditure for the year will fairly counterbalance each other and the unhypothecated surplus cash balance at the end of the year will be Rs. 26,70,000 or 5½ lakhs in advance of my original estimate.

This advance is particularly opportune as in spite of every endeavour to curtail the expenditure of the year 1916-17 it stands at the high figure of Rs. 1,38,28,296 while the income at the prevailing rates of taxation is only Rs. 1,31,75,000 showing a deficit for the year of Rs. 6,53,296.

With a surplus cash balance at the beginning of the year standing at Rs. 26,70,000 I propose to make no alteration in the prevailing rates of taxation, but to rely on this surplus to meet the deficit that is expected, thus leaving the unhypothecated surplus cash balance at Rs. 20,16,704 at the close of the year, against Rs. 21,17,718 estimated at the close of 1915-16 when preparing the budget estimates for that year.

It is necessary however to sound a note of warning lest too optimistic a view should obtain in consequence of its not being proposed to increase taxation in the present year.

It does nots seem to me likely that our income can in the near future expand yearly in the same ratio as it has done during the last eight years. It may be hoped that rateable values will increase steadily, but I am of opinion that the increase that we can look for yearly in the immediate future cannot be relied on to exceed Rs. 2,50,000 per annum, a sum which will suffice with a very small margin to meet the interest and sinking fund charges on the loans which we must raise for the many necessary sanitary works that we have yet to undertake.

With the basis of taxation fixed at a much lower rate than that which prevails in Europe, and with a palpably growing public demand for an increase in the comforts and amenities of life in the city, very little hope can be held out that our expenditure can be retained even at the very high figure it has already reached.

Our surplus balance is admitted high, but out of the sum of Rs. 19,92,704 estimated to be available at the close of 1916-17 about Rs. 15,00,000 has always been recognized as requiring to be kept in reserve, so that against a deficit of 6½ lakhs estimated for 1916-17 we have a reserve to draw on for future years in the surplus cash balance of only Rs. 5,00,000.

I do not think the revenue for 1916-17 has been under-estimated, as an expansion of Rs. 2,38,000 on the latest figures available for 1915-16 has been allowed for.

III.—EXPENDITURE FOR 1916-17.

The expenditure for the year I estimate at Rs. 1,38,28,296 against Rs. 1,28,89,948 in 1915-16 or an increase of Rs. 9,38,348 made up principally as follows:—

Although there is no proposal to increase taxation this year, such an increase cannot be very long postponed. Seeing that in 1912-13 the General Tax stood at 10 5/8 per cent. and the Water Rate at 3 3/8 per cent. on rateable value and that these rates have been reduced till the General Tax now stands at 9 7/8 per cent. and the water rate is at 3 per cent. against 3 3/8 per cent. four years ago, while the surplus balance has been substantially increased without any effort to do so, a return towards the figure formerly usual will not cause hardship.

II.—INCOME FOR 1916-17.

At the prevailing rates of taxation I have estimated the Income for 1916-17 at Rs. 1,31,75,000 or Rs. 9,38,000 higher than the estimated receipts for 1915-16. I have allowed for an expansion of Rs. 3,15,000 in "General Tax" as compared with 1915-16 and Rs. 1,10,000 as compared with the latest available data for the revised estimate for 1915-16. In the original estimates for 1915-16 I allowed for a receipt in lieu of General Tax from Government and the Port Trust of Rs. 4,70,000. The latest figures which are included in the revised estimates for 1915-16 and the Budget estimates for 1916-17 are Rs. 6,18,000, giving an increase of Rs. 1,48,000. The original estimate for General Tax for 1915-16 being Rs. 50,10,000, the figure for 1916-17 shows an advance of Rs. 3,15,000, of which Rs. 1,48,000 is due to Government and the Port Trust and Rs. 1,67,000 to the Public and the C. I. Trust. Of the estimated increase of Rs. 2,05,000 in the revised estimates for 1915-16, Rs. 57,000 is due to the public and the C.I. Trust, so that the increased sum estimated to be realised in 1916-17 from the publ and the C. I. Trust is Rs. 1,10,000.

The increase of Rs. 35,000 allowed in Wheel Tax and Tolls, of Rs. 10,000 in Licenses, Rs. 10,250 in Receipts from Government for "Tobacco Licenses" and Rs. 20,000 in "Market Receipts" are due to the figures for 1915-16 having been estimated on a "war" basis.

I have estimated the receipts from Town Duties at Rs. 16,00,000 or Rs. 1,00,000 higher than in 1915-16, reverting to the average figure generally realised.

From the Halalkhor Tax I anticipate an income of Rs. 15,00,000 against Rs. 14,00,000 estimated in 1915-16 and from the Water Rate I estimate receipts aggregating Rs. 23,14,000 against Rs. 20,35,000 in 1915-16.

The increase of Rs. 55,000 anticipated in "Interest and Profit on Investments of Surplus and Loan Balances" is due to the caution exercised in 1915-16 in view of the possibility of our not being able to raise loans to the full extent estimated.

	Rs.
General Superintendence	15,426
Assessment and Collection Department	25,405
Fire Brigade	19,504
Public Gardens	16,353
Public Works Department	2,93,104
Public Health including Markets ...	73,899
Municipal Debt	3,48,982
Pensions and Gratuities, etc.	14,000
Primary Education	48,000
Contribution to the C. I. Trust ...	60,000
Increases to staff	25,000
	Rs. 9,39,673

General Superintendence.—The increase of Rs. 15,426 is due practically to the appointment for two years of a Deputy Commissioner.

Assessment and Collection Department.—The increase of Rs. 25,405 is consequent on higher provision for Town Duty Commission and additional staff required by the Revenue and Refund Audit Officer in connection with the marking of sugar bags.

Fire Brigade.—The increase of Rs. 19,504 provides for increments to staff, for extra repairs and stores and for the purchase of a petrol motor "First Aid" Tender.

Public Gardens.—The increase of Rs. 16,353 is provided for making improvements in the Zoological portion of the gardens and for extending the surface drainage.

Public Works Department.—The increase of Rs. 2,93,104 is made up principally of the following items none of which can be dispensed with without either impairing efficiency or failing to meet legitimate public demands:—

		Rs.
1.	Renewing 15in. sealed sewage main in Fergusson Road	25,000
2.	Purchase of a motor silt wagon for the Drainage Department	11,000
3.	Repairs and alterations to miscellaneous drains and gutters	8,000
4.	Public lighting	40,000
5.	Improving the foundations of roads	50,000
6.	Paving footpaths	20,000
7.	Purchase of tools and plant for road making	61,000
8.	Forming paths and providing benches, &c., in Malabar Hill Hanging Gardens.	7,500
9.	New Works	80,000
		Rs. 3,02,500

Public Health Department.—The increase of Rs. 73,899 is made up as follows:—

		Rs.
1	Feed of bullocks consequent on higher rates for fodder	36,000
2	Repairs to carts consequent on higher prices of timber and stores	10,500
3.	New Works	29,000
		Rs. 75,000

Municipal Debt.—The increase of Rs. 3,49,982 is due to the interest and sinking fund charges accruing on the new loans of 43 lakhs for Drainage, Water, &c., Works, and 20 lakhs for Street Improvement.

Pensions and Gratuities.—The increase of Rs. 14,000 is due to recent retirements of superannuated employés.

Primary Education.—The total amount demanded by the Schools Committee was Rs. 5,41,000 or an increase of Rs. 79,000. In view of the heavy deficit and the large reductions made in the demands of departmental officers of other Municipal Departments I cannot see my way to recommending more than Rs. 5,10,000 or an increase of Rs. 48,000 on the present grant of Rs. 4,62,000.

Contribution to City Improvement Trust.—The increase of Rs. 60,000 is based on the increased receipts estimated for General Tax for 1915-16.

Increase to Staff.—I have allowed an increase of Rs. 25,000 on the basis of the new schedule submitted to the Standing Committee and to provide for the revision of the pay of peons.

IV.—CLOSING BALANCE.

The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 31,71,704 thus:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance		38,25,000
Income for 1916-17	1,31,75,000	
Expenditure for 1916-17 ...	1,38,28,296	
Excess of Expenditure over Income	Rs.	6,53,296
Closing Balance ...	Rs.	31,71,704

Out of this, the unhypothecated Surplus Cash Balance is estimated at Rs. 19,92,704 thus:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Closing balance		31,71,704
Amount reserved for payment to the City Improvement Trust	10,79,000	
Minimum required by law.	1,00,000	
		11,79,000
Net Balance	Rs.	19,92,704

SACHIN NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., Political Agent, Surat, paid an official visit to Sachin on the 2nd November and remained till the 4th. He was accorded a State reception and departure, and exchanged ceremonial visits with the Nawab Saheb. Mr. Hudson paid visits to the various departments and institutions of the State and was much pleased with the manner in which they were controlled and managed. He congratulated the Nawab Saheb on maintaining a very efficient administration. The Political Agent also paid a short visit to Dumas, where he inspected the hospital and schools with much interest.

The Bismilla ceremony of Nawabzada Mahommed Sirruhr Khan, the second son of the Nawab Saheb took place on the 6th instant at Dumas.

The three sons of the Nawab Saheb who were living in Bombay since the lamentable death of the Begum Saheba in December, 1913, have now been brought down to Dumas and placed in charge of two European governesses.

The climate of Dumas is very pleasant about this time, though the mornings are somewhat chilly. Several of the bungalows are again occupied, and it is expected that a good number of people will visit Dumas during December as usual. The rainfall throughout the State has been very fair and a twelve-anna crop is expected. Fodder is plentiful, and the rates that had gone very high, are now again at their former level.

Lieutenant Nawabzada Ahmed Khan of Sachin (1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers) is expected back on short leave from Egypt, where he has been on service since the war commenced. Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan of Sachin, B.A. (Oxon) is also expected back early next year, after having qualified for the Bar for which he is studying.

A meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in the proposal for constituting a Historical Society for the United Provinces will be held in the Law College, Allahabad on 30th November. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised to attend the meeting.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

A GUJARATI APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

RASHBEHARI'S ADVICE.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Nov. 11.

In the Benares Conspiracy Case yesterday, when the Tribunal met again after lunch, the first approver Bibhuti proceeded:—"Sometime after the arrest of Manulal Damodar, I left for Chandernagore at the request of Rashbehari the same afternoon. We went to meet Pashupati at Howrah station. I met there Pashupati and Amarnath Damodar and I accompanied Amarnath to a house in Shambazar, whence at 1 p.m. we went to a shop in the bazar and there we met Sachindra and Pashupati. Then we were taken to the second floor of a Post Office, where we saw Rashbelari. Rashbehari said that he was going to some hills and that he would not return before two years. He also advised us to confine our activities during his absence to organisation and spread of seditious literature. Damodar said that he had access to a press at Aligarh, where he could publish seditious literature. Rashbehari told us that he was leaving the work in charge of Sachindra and Girija Babu. Since my arrest I have been taken to Shambazar and the Post office above referred to in company with a C.I.D. officer. Inspector J. K. Mukerjee went also with me. Copies of "Liberty" and "Swadhin Bharat' leaflets were seized when Sachindra and I were arrested. One was in English written by Rashbehari. When I returned from Calcutta, according to Sachindra's instructions to meet Bankim Chandra and goad him to work vigorously, I broke journey at Bankipur. I did not meet him there. When I returned to Benares I met Jitendra and Nalini.

HANDS STAINED YELLOW WITH PICRIC ACID.

Subsequently, Nalini left for his home in Dacca district and from there wrote to me to engage a house for Sachindra, who was coming to Benares. Sachindra came and I lodged him in a house. There Dmodar Seth and Subhil Chandra Kar used to meet him. Baburam came to Benares, when he was released after his arrest in Delhi. Sachindra proposed to send Sushil to Jubbulpore Damodar came to my house and I took him to Sachindra. He wanted to know how the leaflets were to be distributed. Sachindra asked where the leaflets were. Damodar replied that he could fetch them from Aligarh. Damodar left our house on the morning of our arrest at 8.30 a.m. He left saying he was going to Aligarh to fetch the leaflets. Priyanath and Narendra also went once to Chandernagare. When Priyanath returned I saw his hands were stained yellow with picric acid. He told me that he had gone there to learn bomb-making. Surendranath was arrested at Mogal Sari about August 1914. The Court then adjourned

LATER.

Mr. Norton of Calcutta is likely to come here on Friday next to defend Rao Gopal Singh of Kharwa (Ajmere) who is one of the accused in the Benares conspiracy case.

LATER.

When the Special Tribunal resumed the hearing of the Benares Conspiracy Case this morning Mr. B. C. Chatterji, counsel, requested the President to let the defence have copies of the evidence recorded under section 164 P. C. for the purpose of cross-examination. Mr. Ross Alsten agreed to give the defence copies of certain statements.

"CONGRESS GEOMETRY."

Bibhuti Bhusan, the first approver, continuing said:—

I heard of the incident of Surendra Nath Mukherji being arrested at Moghalsarai with a revolver, from the accused Jitendranath Sanyal; also that two revolvers were stolen from the armoury of the Maharajah of Benares. Babu Ram was taken to Delhi. On his return he told me of his arrest and that he was released to help the C. I. D. in arresting us. He told us that he would not actually help the C.I.D. I know Sachindra had gone to Meerut before the date fixed for the rising. Sachindra told me that he had got two revolvers at Meerut from one Panchugopal. While Sachindra was carrying them to the railway station Panchu's father hurried to the station and snatched them away. When I saw Sachindra in Benares after I had seen him over the Post Office in Calcutta he was dressed as a Hindustani and passed under the name of Narendranath Roy Lahiri. A manuscript entitled "Congress Geometry" was identified by witness as being in Sachindra's handwriting. It contained some humourous and sarcastic references about the Indian National Congress, its leaders, and its methods of work.

At this stage the accused Sachindra volunteered a statement that he had copied it out from the "Bandemataram."

After my arrest I was taken to a house in Benares which I had rented for the conspirators. I was also taken to Calcutta, Chandernagore, Dinapur, Lahore and Delhi. I identified certain people in the jails of Benares.

Witness then gave details of several identifications that he had made after his arrest. This concluded the first approver's examination.

A GUJARATI APPROVER.

Manilal, the second approver, had already been given pardon by the District Magistrate of Delhi, and his pardon was confirmed by the Commissioners.

He said:—I am by caste a Brahmin, aged 24 years, a resident of Kapadwanj in Gujarat. I came to Benares in 1908 and joined the Central Hindu College. I failed twice in the Matriculation Examination in 1909 and 1910 and then went to Bombay. After staying there six months, I returned to Benares. I used to go to an Association known as the Young Men's Association and afterwards joined it. Chunnilal Karmakar, Captain, took me in. The objects of the Association when I joined were physical exercise and to help a charitable institution called the "Adarsha Vidyalaya" When I joined the Association I got to know Annada, Nalini and Sachindra. The Association was at Lakshmikund. A few months after my joining Sachindra used to discuss seditious matters such as collecting men, money, and arms in order to rise against the Government. I approved of these ideas. Some of the leading members opposed these ideas and Sachindra, Annada, Nereda and I left the Association because we were strictly forbidden to discuss seditious matters in the Association. After leaving we four tried to collect men, money and arms and I contributed four annas per month. Sachindra gave me a list of books, and asked me to read them. Nalini, Priyanath and Bibhuti Bhushan Haldar subsequently joined our association. Four or five months before the Delhi outrage I was introduced to one Tara Prassanno who asked me to make up my mind for the work of the country and to read as many seditious books as possible. Afterwards I learnt that Taraprasanno was Rashbehari Bose. I took a bundle of "Liberty" leaflets from Narendra's house and next day it was taken away from my house. Sachindra, Annada and I wrote envelopes giving addresses of professors and students for the distribution of leaflets. The same evening we distributed these in the Hewett Kshattrita School, Queen's College, and the Harischandra and Aryasamaj schools. I learnt from Sachindra that subsequently these leaflets were distributed in the Cenral Hindu College by putting them between the leaves of students' books durhg recess. I did not know who were arrested at Delhi, in February 1914. About that time I went into hiding on Sachindra's advice. Long after this when I took Pratap Singh and Tall Charan to the Victoria Gardens, I met there Rashbehari who asked me to let these two people stay at my house whenever they came to Benares. Pratap Singh put up at my house several times. I was asked by Sachindra to shoot Mr. Petrie, connected with the Delhi case. I told him that I was nervous and could not do it. Thereupon Sachindra told me that I had no spirit and was no good. One day in 1914 Sachindra asked me to go to Delhi and enquire about Lachminarain. When I met Lachminarain in June or July 1914 I told him that Rashbehari wanted him in Benares. He did not confide in me as he did not know me. Some days after this I went from Benares to Brindaban where Sachindra was waiting for me. Sachindra and I then went to Delhi and met Lachminarain at his house in Delhi.

The Court adjourned for lunch.

Sir Douglas Straight, Inspector-General of Police, was present in the court for some time to-day.

BANDRA BURGLARY

A TOUCHING TRIBUTE TO BRAVERY.

Mr. J. V. Cooke, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, on Wednesday last paid a visit of condolence to the family of Babu Bhawan Salvi the gallant young Indian policeman who met his death by an act of uncommon bravery displayed at the recent sensational burglary at Bandra.

Mr. Cooke in addressing words of sympathy to the disconsolate widow of the deceased, whose grief stricken condition was most pitiful, assured her that as the British Raj abhorred cowards, blacklegs and traitors it honoured the brave and faithful. She could therefore safely hope that, as her husband had bravely lost his life in the service of Government her claim to Government protection would not pass unnoticed. Though doing duty in the humble capacity of a very low grade policeman he had set an example in courage and devotion to duty worthy of emulation by those occupying the highest rank. It was a great satisfaction to him said Mr. Cooke, that although the case was under investigation yet both the public and official view, so far as the deceased's conduct on the occasion of the burglary was concerned, was that he had met his death in an act of uncommon bravery.

Besides a Government gratuity and special pension, there is a subscription being raised at Bandra for the benefit of the bereaved family of the deceased.

The very solicitude evinced by the Superintendent has evoked expressions of gratitude in the Police lines at Bandra.

In connection with the burglary the Bombay Police has rendered the most material assistance to the Bandra Police. With their aid two of the Pathans who were at large have been arrested so that in all four of the accused are at present securely under lock and key at the Bandra Police station, and the rest are soon expected to follow suit.

FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

COMPANY SECRETARY SENTENCED.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

At the High Court Sessions Justice Phillips delivered judgment to-day in the case in which one C. Murugesan Chetty pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with falsification of accounts in respect of three sums of money aggregating Rs. 950 in his capacity as Secretary and Treasurer of the Permanent Investment Savings and Lending Society Limited. The approver in the case, a clerk of the society, deposed that he himself falsified the accounts under the directions of the accused. One of the Directors said he did not check the accounts for last four or five years for the reason that the accused had been holding the office for ten years without any complaint being raised against him.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and his Lordship sentenced the accused to five year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVERS' EVIDENCE.

DETAILS OF REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

At the Lahore conspiracy case yesterday, approver Puran Singh, an ex-lance daffedar, finished his evidence this morning detailing further unsuccessful efforts made to murder Kirpal Singh, the spy, and Bela Singh Risalder and describing the visits they paid to Hira Singh of Charar and the latter's seditious propaganda. Hira Singh told witness he had been to China from where he was deported to France. From there he went to Burma where he began lecturing against the British Government. He said, Burma people had agreed to rise. He himself then returned to the Punjab and finally went to Baluchistan travelling all over on foot, instigating people to revolt. Hira Singh asked him to go on working quietly in the regiment till arrangements had been completed for the expulsion of the English from this country. Hira Singh added the Germans had arranged to send back all Indian prisoners to India via Persia and Kabul and that the prisoners had been induced to fight against the English. Some returned emigrants undertook to kill the loyal Sikhs.

The approver went on to depose that they had prepared three bombs at the quarters of one of their party in Mian Mir and tried the bombs near the railway line towards the Kot Lakhpat side. They still had two bombs with them when their regiment was ordered to the front and the depot sent to Nowgong. He went with the depot taking two bombs with him each in his trunk and wooden box separately. The bomb in the box exploded on the way which led to his arrest and that of Waswa Singh. While being arrested he managed to smuggle the key of his trunk into the hands of a recruit friend with instructions to take out the other bomb and throw it away. These instructions were duly carried out. They had also prepared dynamite and tried it. But the experiment was a failure. He identified in the Court the bomb, the bomb-material pieces of the exploded bomb, and other articles mentioned in his statement. He identified the four accused.

Witness was cross-examined by the defence counsel at some length.

In reply to Sheikh Miran Bakhsh, he said he had known Maggar Singh for years who told him he had learnt bomb-making from a Bengali in Lucknow. He did not inform his officers of this as he himself was in the "Ghadr" party. He told Fauja Singh and Wasawa Singh only about Hira Singh's statements regarding the Germans, Baluchistan and Kabul. Both of them then went to see Hira Singh. He bore no enmity to Maharaj Singh who belonged to his regiment.

Asked by Mr. Saunders, witness said he had heard Moola Singh's name mentioned as the leader of the "Ghadr" party in the Punjab.

In answer to Mr. Amar Nath Bhatia he stated that Balwant Singh (approver) was his own brother and Fauja Singh was not his own brother, Kirpal Singh his cousin and Jauja Singh his elder brother. Fauja Singh was not an accused in the present case though he has been arrested. The copy of "Ghadr Sandesa" shown to him was similar to the one mentioned in his statement. He could not say if it was an actual copy. He had neither seen nor received letters from Hardyal, Barkat Ullah and Bhagwan Singh.

His answer to Mr. Beni Parsad, witness said he could not give even approximate date of the flight of the three deserters. The regiment was ordered to fall in on 19th February, 1915.

JUVENILE OFFENDER DISCHARGED.

At this stage the Government Advocate withdrew prosecution against a boy (Kapur Singh) solely on the ground of his youth. The case against him, explained Mr. Penman, was a very strong one and he had been arrested in company of some of the most desperate members of the party. But he was only a boy. While it was against his interests to remain for a number of months at least in company of men with whom he had to associate now during the pendency of the trial, they were at the same time arranging for his father to deal properly with the boy, who might be expected to correct his son. The Government Advocate therefore withdrew the case against Kapur Singh and the Court passed an order discharging the boy, who was released.

Wasawa Singh, a dismissed lance daffedar, having identified some of the accused in the Court, proceeded to make a long statement detailing the connection of his regiment with the "Ghadr" party and the development of revolutionary movement in their circle. The movement originated with the arrival of Balwant Singh, who told them that "Ghadr" Partab had brought from abroad a large number of weapons, that more arms would arrive later and that Germany was at their back and would help them. Witness concluded by giving an account of the bomb explosion in the wooden box which had originally belonged to him but which he had made over to Lance Daffedar Puran Singh and also by recounting the incidents connected with the arrest of both of them.

Suresh Chandra Bhattacharjee, an 18 years old student in the First Class of the Hindu College, Benares, has been ordered to be interned at Jolam near Cawnpore. He has to report himself to the Superintendent of Police, Benares, immediately.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

DONGAR KRISHNA v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Acting Sessions Judge, West Khandesh, who convicted the accused of murder, an offence under section 302 I.P.C. and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The facts are these:—Phumi was the wife of accused Dongar. They lived together in Waskhedi village. They did not, however, get on very well and often quarrelled with each other. Dongar had a nephew staying with him, Motya aged about 16. On the 24th April, 1915, they had a guest, Mahadu. Phumi had cooked the meal. The meal was a poor one and before it was over, Dongar's sister, Amri came in and scolded Phumi for it. After the meal, Dongar, Motya and Mahadu left the house. Dongar had two partners in cultivation, Dharma and Devram, who had all a common threshing floor. Motya went to this threshing floor at once. Dongar came there after some time. During the day Dongar left the threshing floor more than once. Dharma had also left similarly before sunset and heard Dongar and his wife having a dispute inside their house. This dispute attracted the notice of Tanaji, a neighbour. Both Tanaji and Dharma heard noises of slaps being given They recognised the cries of Dongar and Phumi. But neither of them did anything as these quarrels were common. Dharma returned to the threshing floor and after a while the accused came there too. After sunset the boy Motya went to the house, but came back crying that he saw something in the house. Dongar laughed and went with Motya. A passer-by, Anna Patil, was also called. As they entered the kitchen, Phumi was found to be hanging by a rope to a rafter of the house. The rope had passed over the rafter and was tied to a wooden post. The police, on learning this arrested the accused and sent him for trial.

The defence was that the case was one of suicide. The accused never went to the house before sunset.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon as well as the Civil Surgeon were of opinion that the death might be due to strangulation. The assessors also agreed that the death was caused by strangulation and not by hanging, in view of the continuous marks of the rope and other marks of violence on the body. They also believed that Tanaji and Dharma heard the accused quarrelling with his wife before sunset. There was nothing, however, in their estimation to connect the accused with the murder.

The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced him as mentioned above. As regards the sentence, he observed: "The murder was not deliberate. All the deliberation shown by accused was afterwards, for concealing this offence. I have said above that possibly Phumi baited her husband and goaded him to this act. I therefore pass the lesser sentence."

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Mehta with Mr. S. Y. Abhyankar appeared for the accused-appellant.

The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER BILL OF EXCHANGE.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

v.

R. K. MOTISHAW & CO. A FIRM.

In the above suit, full facts of which appeared in our column yesterday, his Lordship delivered the following judgment: After setting out the facts of the case and the contentions of the parties his Lordship remarked that the foundation of the defence viz. that the acceptance was a qualified acceptance was not borne out by the bill itself except to this extent that the payment was restricted to a particular place. There was nothing whatever in the acceptance by the defendants to support the convention, that they had set up a condition that the shipping documents were to be delivered to them as a condition precedent for paying the bill. That could only be argued inferentially from the fact that the bill itself was drawn as it would naturally be drawn against the goods. Were that not so, the drawee would not be in a position to know why he was called upon to pay the bill; but on the face of the bill itself there was no qualified acceptance at all, except in the one particular stated above. His Lordship's attention had been drawn to the cases of *Duncan Fox & Co. v. Schrempfe and Banke* 3 K. B. 1915 355 *and Arnold Karberg & Co. v. Blythe Green, Jourdaine & Co.* 1915, 2 K. B. 379, recently decided in English Courts and the defendants had argued upon those cases that the principles to which they gave expression should be extended so as to cover a case of the kind with which His Lordship was dealing. But it appeared to his Lordship that the facts were very easily distinguishable and that the law laid down in those cases would not necessarily apply to such facts as those with which his Lordship had here to deal. For a very little reflection of what really happened in transactions of that kind and an analysis of the legal rights and relations thereon arising between parties situated as the plaintiffs and the defendants were here situated, would show that very different principles of Law needed to be applied.

POSITION OF A DISCOUNTING BANK.

A discounting bank could be said only by a very loose analogy to be in the same position which a seller occupied to his buyer. What really occurred in transactions of these kinds in normal conditions was that the Bank to facilitate commercial dealings advanced the price of goods to the seller on the pledge of the shipping documents in anticipation of the said price being repaid to them by the buyer. The bank had no desire to traffic in commodities of this kind and took the shipping documents merely as a pledge to be handed over as soon as the buyer paid the price which the bank in the first instance had advanced to the seller. That being the course of transactions, it was clear that immediately a bill was thus drawn upon the purchaser by the vendor in favour of the discounting bank, the intention of all the parties was that the moment the bill was accepted, the contractual relations, with reference to the goods at any rate should be directly reestablished as between the buyer and seller and the bank should disappear altogether from the dealing. The bill was in form an order to the defendants to pay to the bank against the goods supplied by the seller in fulfilment of a contract entered into between them and the part the bank played was really no more than that of the conduit pipe for the price, reimbursing itself of course for the accommodation thus given by discount. In every such case the law had long been clearly established and was in no way affected by the abnormal conditions brought into play by the outbreak of the European war. The bank as endorsee for value presented the bill to the defendants in Bombay accompanied by the shipping documents and the defendants thereon accepted the bill.

DEFENDANTS' LIABILITY.

In the case before his Lordship the defendants had introduced no exception of the kind upon which their entire defence was based. They were therefore clearly liable to pay even apart from the delivery to them of the shipping documents. But even had such an exception been made, it still appeared to his Lordship that the Law long ago settled in such cases as those of *Robinson v. Reynolds* 2 *Adolphus and Ellis's, A. B.* 196 *and Leather v. Simpson*, 11 *Equity*, 398, would govern the partner in the present case. The bank being an endorsee for value in all cases of the kind had really nothing to do with the validity or the commercial value of the documents deposited with it as a pledge. It was not called upon to guarantee the validity of such documents. All that it was required to do was ot to be privy itself to any fraud upon the acceptor. No allegation of that kind was made in the present case. The acceptor was perfectly well aware of the contents of the shipping documents and the nature of his business transactions with Alberti at Hamburg. He accepted unconditionally the obligation to repay the moneys advanced really on his account by the bank to Alberti before the war broke out. The defendant accepted that obligation again before the war broke out and with full knowledge of the contents of the shipping documents with which he would later be supplied. There was therefore no deception or misrepresentation on the part of the bank and the mere fact that under the proclamation of the 7th of August those shipping documents proved to be of little value to the defendants was as far as his Lordship could see no answer at all in law to the plaintiff's claim. In these circumstances, his Lordship held that the defendants were liable to the plaintiffs for full amount of the claim and accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,048-5-4 with interest at 6 p. c. from the 22nd August 1915 till judgment. Costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

108-15—Mulla and Mulla, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtoola Khan, Captain and V, Part heard 12-10-15.

894-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Dhamji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

901-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Dhamji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

1012.14.—D. J. Mantri Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri, & ors, v. Maneckji Rustomji Sithna & ors, Edgelow W & Co.

387-15.—F P Pavri Sorabji Cawasji Pascal, & ors, v. Bachoobai, widow, Ardesir H D & Co.

18-15—Malvi H M and R. Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jairam v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm, Sabnis and Gore.

633-14—D J Mantri, Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld (in Liquidation) v Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.

310-15—Little and Co, Aboobaker Abdul Rahiman and Co a firm v Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

336-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Limited v Shamchandra Rampratab, Malvi H M and R.

390-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kashibai and anr v Fulchand Hirji, Motichand and D.

515-15—Surajmal and Co, Nandlal Bhawaniram v Abubaker Abdul Rehman and anr, Little and Co.

361-15—Mulji and Tha, Narbadabai alias Bawli v Basil Norman Lang and ors, Smetham B and Co, Mirza M and M, Madhowji K and Ch.

551-15.—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rampratab Monghilal a firm v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

189-15—Madhowjee K and C, Damodardas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

109-15—Surajmal and Co, H H The Raja Rana Sir Bhawanj Singh Bahadur KCSI v M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

746.15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar, & anr, Jehangir M & Samji G H Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

78-15—D J Mantri, Vennichand Nihalchand v Chimabai and anr, Jeh M and S, Part heard.

244-15—Patell and Ez, Pratabchand Gulabchand v Soni Purshotamdas Malji and anr, Edg G W and Co.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

842-12—Mulla and M. Syed Abdul'a bin Abubakar Bumb v. Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Unwalla P and P, Manecklal and Co, Patell and Ez.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakrudin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Patell and Ez, Manecklal and Co.

42-13—Ragh N and Co, Manual Chotalal v Surajmal Teherchand a firm and ors, Surajmal and Co, Edg G W and Co.

Short Cause.

1101-15—Patell and Ez, Messrs Massaji Fathaji and Co a firm v Nathmal Ladhaji and anr, Motichand and D.

Long Causes.

347-15—Pandia and Co, Harsi Keshowji v Bai Rukmabai widow, Vachha and Co.

348-15—Pandia and Co, Mulji Bharmal v Bai Rukhmabai widow, Vachha and Co.

138-15—Unwalla P and P, Kondaji Jacoo v Gulab Balaram and ors, Ragh N & Co, Khan L and M, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.

427-13—Patell and Ez, Bai Hooseinbai widow and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein and anr, Mans H M and Co.

S C Ct 704/24997-14—Chit M and K, Saraswatibai widow v Pancurang Gopal Nagwekar and ors, Little and Co, Craw B and Co.

1250.14—Dastur and Co, Harilal Gangesh v. Pragji Valabhdas and anr, Maneklal and Co.

718-14—Malvi H M and R, Lachmandas Multanmal v Atmaram Krishna Boot ar Dikshit and P.

196-15—Shroff D and D, Lilladhar Jivrai v Bachubai widow and ors, Payne and Co, Shroff D and D.

228-15—Ard H D and Co, Dadabh y C w Jassawalla v Soonb tell and anr, Jeh M

237-15—Rustomji and G, Sarool anr v Haji Abubacker Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M, Tyabji D and Co.

634-15—Hiralal and Co, Messrs Hiralal and Co a firm v Vithal Purshotam, Ard H D and Co.

649-15—Capt and V, Kara Parbat v Memon Issa Hasham, Edg G W and Co.

576-15—Jeh M and S, Kamran Lachminarayan a firm v Ganeshram Bahadur Nemani a firm, Purnanand and Co.

645-15—Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Dayal Dossa and ors v Gordhandas Keshowji and ors, Dadh F and D, Payne and Co, Mer K and Co.

711-15—Ard H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Prior De Saone and Co a firm Captain and V.

672-15—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powwalla and anr v Jamsetji Cursetji and Powwalla and ors, Daph F and D.

725-15—C P D'Cunha, Ganpat Moroba Warde v Messrs Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan a firm, Daph F and D.

741-15—C P D'Cunha, Prabhakar Bhawram v Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri and ors, D J Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court, No. 43.
Summary Suit for disposal (in Chambers.)

1093-15.—G H Dalal, Messrs Jetha Farkaji, a firm, v. Raghunath Babaji Jainke.

For Judgment (in Court).

252-15.—Craigie B & Caroe, The Textile Macfg Co. Ltd, v. Solomon Brothers, Ltd, Soonderdas & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

686-15—Ardeshir H D & Co Dadabhoy Cawasji Jessawalla v Dr Pirojshaw Einshaji Motiwalla Jehangir M & S.

360-11—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow v Dhulla Guppa and ors Daphtary and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Paphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Mouji Lildhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O S 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co. Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v Krishna Subramany Aiyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co in person.

443-14—Smetham B and Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain & Vaidya Rustomji & G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Sater v Daphtary Fareira and Diwana firm Merwanji K & Co.

S O C T 732/26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v Bai Samrathai Widow Khanderao i & M.

145-15—Khaedrao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & L Sha Kooji Dollaji & Co a firm v Thakker Lukhmidas Prji Mulji and Tha.

363-15—Tyabji D & Co Ranchoddas Vallabhji v Chooilal Jivandas and ors Payne & Co Little & Co.

430-14—Matubhai & M The Bombay Bankin Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v Narha Wasudev Raddi & anr Shroff D & J As Settled Manecklal & Co.

809-14—Matubhai J& M Rangildas Harlal Jagmohandas Dulabhadas Nadirsha and Co.

337-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v Haji Ebrahim Tyeb & ors Raghavaya N & Co Maneclal & Co.

1427-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Manji N C Dalal.

559-15—Kanga and S Vassanji Doongersey Ebji Oomersey and anr C Cunha Nadirsha and D.

628-15—Dubash & Co Shah Krishnaji Shivaji and Co a firm v Jegjiwan Raisey Raja Shroff D and D.

575-15—Jehangir S M & H Nemchand Maneckchand & anr v Jaygopaldas Ganeshamdas Dastur & Co.

577-15—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr Balkrishna Vinayak Khanolkar Khunderao L & M.

578-15—Madhowji K & Ch Morarji Vussonji Munji and ors v Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15—Patell and Ez Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh v Karimbhai Lalbhaun Smetham B & Co.

583-15—Rustomji & G Jerbai Widow v The Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D & Co.

966-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (inliquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodhardas Thakersey, Kt., and ors, Payne and Co, Daphtary F and D, Wadia G & Co, Captain and V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabji D & Co, Little and Co, Malvi H M & R.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Gough charged Nurmahomed Anwar, a Mahomedan, with importing into Bombay 10,500 grains of cocaine from Port Said by the steamer Roma without a license.

The case for the prosecution has already been reported.

The defence was that the bundle found on the accused was given him by another man to be handed over to a friend of the latter and that he did not know what it contained.

The Magistrate said the statement of this accused was supported by the evidence inasmuch as the pillow which contained the packet of cocaine was made of similar cloth to that of the one found in the bunk of the first accused, who was discharged at the previous hearing. In view of the authorities cited by Mr. Azad, counsel for the first accused, he (the Magistrate) had discharged that accused as there was not sufficient evidence against him and as the statement of the second accused, not being a confession under section 30 of the Evidence Act, could not be taken into consideration against the first accused. The second accused must have known that he was trying to smuggle in something but the Magistrate believed the accused did not know that he was smuggling such a large quantity of cocaine. The accused in the present case was therefore fined Rs. 100.

A DENTIST IN TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, one Nanday Singh, a servant in the employ of Dr. A. P. J D'Silva, charged Dr. H. Degrath, a dentist, residing at Mahomadi Mahal with having caused him hurt on 28th October. Mr. Noronha appeared for the complainant, while Mr. P. Vijayakar defended the accused.

The story for the prosecution was that for some time past there had been bad feeling between the accused and the complainant's master. On the day in question while the complainant was standing near his master's room the accused rushed on him and assaulted him with a big stick and the latter became unconscious.

The defence was that the complainant was sent by his master to assault him. He thereupon threw the complainant down and hit him on the head.

The Magistrate said that the complainant was not corroborated by his witnesses. On the other hand the accused's witness Regi said that he heard the accused's witness. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be acquitted.

ALLEGED THREAT TO POLICE OFFICER.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE AS DEFENCE WITNESS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Nov. 10.

The case in which Bimalchandra Mukerjee, an M.A. student of Allahabad, stands charged under section 189, I. P. C., came up for hearing to-day before Mr. A. Hamilton, Joint Magistrate of Benares. Sardar Satokh Singh, Deputy Superintendent, C I. D., conducted the prosecution, while the accused was represented by Babu Hemchandra Chatterjee.

The first defence witness examined was Babu Phanibhushan Adhikari, Principal of Central Hindu College. In the course of his deposition he said the accused was for five years in his class and studied philosophy with him. As a student his conduct was invariably satisfactory. He did not find Bimal speaking falsehoods while he was at the College. On the other hand he always found him trustful, honest and open hearted. It was brought to his notice that Bimal was under police surveillance. Once when he came to witness's house to borrow some books about August or September, 1915. Bimal told witness that he could not get admission in Allahabad law classes on account of police shadowing him.

FATHER'S EVIDENCE.

Babu Dargacharan Mukerjee, father of the accused, was the second witness. He deposed that according to the advice of Inspector Mukerjee, the accused had gone to the District Magistrate twice to report as to his being shadowed by constables. Inspector Mukerjee had met witness on the 16th September and had asked him to send Bimal to his (Inspector's) house. When the accused returned from the Inspector's house on 18th September he was ready to go to the District Magistrate to report to him the Inspector's conduct, but witness stopped him, for he thought that he must consult some lawyer before taking the step Witness advised the accused to go to the District Magistrate the next morning. Previous to the incident of 18th September, the Inspector had once told witness that he wanted help from Bimal.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE EXAMINED.

Mr. G. G. Lambert, District Magistrate of Benares, was next examined. He said that he had seen the accused several times at his bungalow. Bimal had complained to him about his being shadowed by constables and the police surveillance was quite unnecessary in his case. Bimal might have complained that he could not procure a seat in Allahabad, owing to police shadowing him. Witness probably told the accused that if he could not secure a seat in the hostel he might rent a house and prosecute studies at Allahabad. Witness did not remember if the accused told him on 19th September, when he was taken to his bungalow after his arrest, that he did not know why he had been arrested. Accused did tell witness that he was sent to the Inspector's house by his father. Most probably he also said that the inspector had asked him about Kalipuja. Proceedings under section 110, C. P. C., were dropped by the Court because a separate charge was brought on 27th September.

Ali Husain, a constable, in the course of his deposition said that he knew the accused, because he had shadowed him by the order of the Kotwal eight or nine months ago.

Pandit Sitaram, late Court Inspector, in his deposition said that he was present in the District Magistrate's bungalow on the 19th September, when the accused was taken there after his arrest. Witness did not remember if he had any talk with Inspector Mukerjee, regarding the case under section 110, C. P. C., against the accused.

Lala Gouri Shankar deposed that while he was returning from a pleader's house on 18th September, he passed a lane near Inspector Mukerjee's house. At the crossing he saw Bimal coming out from a blind lane in front of the Inspector's house and heard him saying that he would certainly take a report against the Inspector to the District Magistrate. Witness also heard the Inspector, who was standing on the steps in front of his house, saying "I will see I will see."

Before Gouri Shankar's cross-examination was taken up, the Joint Magistrate adjourned the case to the 15th instant.

POSITION OF INDIA IN WORLD'S TRADE

LECTURE BY MR. G. S. EDDY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

TINNEVELLY, Nov. 11.

Mr. G. S. Eddy, International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Asia, delivered an instructive lecture on the present world situation and its call to India to a crowded audience last night in the Century Hall at Palmcottah. By means of specially prepared charts the lecturer showed the position of India in the world's trade, her pre-eminent position as regards some articles and her backward condition as regards others. Owing to various causes she had lost her previous monopoly of indigo, sugar and cotton and now was importing far more of these than she exported. As regards wealth, per head India had only an average of Rs. 300 as against Rs. 700 for Japan and Rs. 6,000 for England and the average daily income of every one in India figured out at only one-and-a-half annas a head. Some of the causes of this backwardness were seen in series of charts revealing India's social condition. Only ten out of every hundred men were able to read and write as against 97 in Japan and one out of every hundred girls at school compared with 97 in Japan.

The lecturer spoke of the child bride and child widows of India and reminded the audience that it was adherence to old social customs that produced stagnation and backwardness. Japan was cited as an example of the progress which a nation could achieve when she was really determined to give up the bad and find the good, to leave the false and find the true.

Mr. Eddy will continue his lecture this night.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

REPORT OF SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

The work of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund continues to progress satisfactorily, according to the Fortnightly Report of the Honorary Secretaries just issued. The weekly visiting of the various hospitals continues regularly, and the following distributions of clothing and comforts have been made.

To the Lady Hardinge hospital, 2 cases of hospital comforts, 3 dozen packs of cards, 17,000 cigarettes and various Indian condiments and spices.

Colaba hospital has received cotton pyjama suits, washing gloves, orderly's towels, 3 dozen surgical towels, mufflers and British kit bags. The comforts distributed to this hospital include 17,550 cigaretts, 1,500 cheroots, jam, sweets, butter, tobacco, sardines, potted meat, bottled fruits, gelatine, chocolate, 12 packs of cards, games, walking sticks, and 30 gramophone records.

Marines Lines hospital has received Rs. 24 for fruit, also 16,000 cigarettes, coffee beans, ground nuts, various Indian condiments, spices and 2 dozen packs of cards.

St. Georges' Hospital has received cigarettes, sweets, and cake, and the convalescent patients in the Deolali Hospital have had khaki shirts and shorts, also canvas shoes.

The boxes containing the last instalment of Colonel Smith's request for the Bombay Presidency hospital at Alexandria have now been despatched. The contained 97 bed units, 136 food cloths, 490 dusters, 100 orderly's towels, 204 draw sheets, 500 flannel pyjama suits, 84 cup covers, 100 turkish towels, two large boxes containing a good selection of about 750 books were sent to Alexandria to form the library for the hospital. We have several books in duplicate and are collecting more books for Basra.

Different regiments at the Gulf had 400 flannel shirts, 150 flannel drawers, 440 flannel vests, 74 mufflers, 160 cotton drawers, 148 Balaclava caps, 50 cotton vests, 852 pairs of canvas shoes, and 100 pairs of socks.

To the Base Commandant we despatched 66 British Officers' kit bags, 175 British soldiers' kit bags, 432 short, and 288 flannel underdrawers, also a large case of fishing rods.

75 khaki shorts, 57 khaki shirts and 156 flannel vests were given to men passing through Bombay.

We are very grateful to Mrs. Ormsby Lanarli, for a gift of 8 bottles of Champagne for the use of convalescents.

The despatch of cases of clothing and comforts to Basra, Muscat, British East Africa and the smaller ports of the Persian Gulf continues, and during the months to come will probably become more frequent.

Any gifts of musical instruments will be welcomed, they are constantly asked for.

We appeal to the public to help us by continuing their generous gifts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,89,968-5-11; per Major F. dB. Hancock, Porbandar, Rs. 636-0-0; Satara Bunch, per Mrs. Brendon, Rs. 257-9-0; per Mrs. Dinbai Pestonjee Kanga, Rs. 65-0-0; Sale of work per Mrs. Williamson, Rs. 134-4-0; Inmates of Trombay Leper Home, Rs. 3-8-0; Byculla Club 9th donation, Rs. 259-0-0; East Khandesh Branch, Rs. 1,000-0-0; Taher and Co., Rs. 100-0-0; Nursing Staff, St. George's Hospital, Rs. 56-0-0; Saloon and Deck Passengers S.S. "Chakdina", Rs. 152-0-0; per Collector of Thana, Rs. 315-6-0; Balance proceeds of Ex-Soldiers Society of India and Burma Dance in the Town Hall on 10th September 1915, 567-5-0; Mrs. C. A. Hawes, Rs. 30-0-0; per Dy. Asst. Political Agent, Raikot, 89-0-0; Ratnagiri Branch, Rs. 454-7-9; Proceeds Cinematograph Performance at Edwards Theatre on 5th September, Rs. 100-0-0; Mrs. Beatrice Lopes Souza, Belgaum, Rs. 16-0-0; Dharwar Branch, per Mrs. Clements, Rs. 218-0-0; Children's Branch, 4th instalment, Rs. 70-0-0; Mr. G. D. Fre... I.C.S., Rs. 300-0-0; Miss J. P. Gorden, Wai, Rs. 45-6-0; per Mr. P. Glynn Messent, C.I.E., Bombay Port Trust:—(Engineer's Office establishment, Rs. 356-8-0; Workshops and Engine House P. T. Docks, Rs. 135-0-0; Dredgers, Rs. 130-0-0; Port Trust Rly. Mazagon and Dock Sections, Rs. 100-0-0; Port Trust Rly. Mazagon and Dock Sections Wadala, Rs. 55-0-0), Rs. 776-8-0; Major H. A. L. Hepper, Rs. 300-0-0; and from 43 Parsi Ladies, Rs. 213-0-0; Total, Rs. 4,96,111-4-8.

"Srimula Bhasolbanam," an institution for promoting higher literary activity, started in Trivandrum as a memorial of the discovery of the earliest Indian poet Bhasa's works in Travancore during the present Maharaja's reign, was formally opened last night by Mr. K. G Sessayier, B.A., B.L. The leading Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit schoolars of the town were present. Mr. Narayanan Poti Mahopadhyaya, to whom his Highness has granted permission to attach his name to the institution was the first South Indian to translate Bhasa's "Vasavadatta," has undertaken the translation of all the published works of Bhasa.

(Continued from Column 6.)

was among the first to hand her passports to the Bulgarian Minister. If Italy played no leading part at first, she is quite ready now to accept any share in the common task in the Balkans, and the reproach made by some neutralist papers that she was conducting her war as a secondary thing is quite out of place. The Governments of the Allied Powers know full well that Italy is a loyal Ally, who will shrink from no sacrifice demanded of her, and her war is an integral part of the war of the Allies. She has always maintained the faith of treaties, and interpreted them loyally, and her campaign during the summer has drawn away no small amount of troops from other fields of battle where the Germans and Austrians might have engaged them.

It is not yet clear whether she will be asked to join the expeditionary forces of the Allies in the Levant, but her preliminary step in declaring war against Turkey is no dubious indication. Her prompt adhesion to the Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria was another unmistakable sign. Serbia has informed the Powers that she feels herself perfectly able to cope with any Austro-German attack on her frontier, provided the Allies protect her against attack from Bulgaria. This the Allies are now doing.

ITALY AND GREECE.

POSITION OF M. ZAIMIS.

PROSPECTS OF ITALIAN INTERVENTION.

Somewhat of a feeling of relief was felt here when it was definitely announced from Athens that M. Alexander Zaimis, a nephew of the once popular Delyannis, and a man connected with some of the best traditions of Greek politics, had been able to form a Ministry, and was even able to count indirectly on the support of M. Venizelos, observes Mr. A. Beaumont, the Milan correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," writing on October 8. It is quite possible that by the time this reaches London there may have been another change, and it is not yet certain whether M. Zaimis will be able to take up the succession of M. Venizelos or not. But, for the moment, the Greek crisis is assumed to have received a semi-satisfactory solution, and that things are not altogether for the worst, as they seemed to be two days before.

When M. Venizelos resigned on the previous occasion, and before the fanatical neutralist, M. Gounaris, had undertaken to form a Ministry last winter, it was believed that M. Zaimis would rather be chosen for the task, as being better adapted for an intermediate solution, and that thereby M. Venizelos would be removed from present politics without being succeeded by a radical antagonist. An expectation which was not then fulfilled has now been realised, and although M. Gounaris returns to power, inasmuch as he forms part of the actual Cabinet, it happens that he is not its President nor its guiding spirit. There is a certain legitimate satisfaction expressed here at this outcome of things, and an amount of hopefulness is felt that Greek politics will not be quite so bad as they might have been had another Premier been chosen.

Alexander Zaimis is a son of Trasibulus Zaimis, who had been twice Premier of Greece. The son entered politics many years ago under the auspices of his uncle, the well-known Prime Minister, Theodore Delyannis, whose name is linked to the first great national aspirations of Greece against Turkey. When, in 1897, after the Greek defeats in the war against Turkey, Delyannis had to resign the Premiership, it was his nephew, Alexander Zaimis, then comparatively a young man, who succeeded him, and it was his rather difficult task to sign the treaty of peace which put an end to the war. In the Greek Chamber he was always a faithful exponent of the policy of Delyannis, which had, by that time, become a tradition, and in 1906, to give satisfaction to the agitators for annexation, he was chosen by the Powers as High Commissioner of Crete, a post which he ably filled.

THE NEW CABINET.

Whether by his temperament, or out of sincere conviction as the successor of Delyannis, he always gave his support to the policy of M. Venizelos, even after the latter had acquired an overshadowing popularity. It is probably for this reason that it is considered here that the very best selection in the interests of the Allies after M. Venizelos was M. Zaimis, and that he will certainly not be a party to any scheme that would jeopardise the future of his country or the national aspirations of Greece. It only remains to be seen how far he will have a free hand by reason of the presence of other former Prime Ministers in his Cabinet, who will doubtless try to obtain a preponderating recognition for their opinions. It is in this really that the enigma of the future lies, and the attitude of the new Cabinet will permit of its being judged only by results.

The succession to M. Venizelos was quickly taken up, and there was no time lost in settling the crisis and forming a new Ministry. In the Levant, of course, as Gustavo Nesti says, there are always plenty of men enthusiastically willing to be Prime Ministers, and nobody therefore is surprised that King Constantine found a successor for his great Premier in less than twenty-four hours, and that the new President of the Council found just as quickly five ex-Premiers willing to join his Ministry. But for that very reason it would be rash to anticipate that there will be any great union of sentiment between them, considering that they represent such opposing elements as M. Zaimis, a staunch friend of M. Venizelos, and M. Gounaris, his most radical antagonist. There are other points also on which they are divergent. M. Zaimis has always been recognised as distinctly Francophile, whilst M. Theotokis is a pronounced admirer of Germany. Of course, in the presence of the firm attitude of the Quadruplice, the new Ministry could not oppose the continuation of the landing of troops—at least such was the immediate impression here, but what may happen between this and the time my letter reaches London Heaven only knows. It was anticipated, however, that the new Ministry might repeat the protest of the previous Government, in perhaps a little more energetic terms, but beyond that it was not expected that it could go.

ITALY AND THE SITUATION.

Curiousity is felt as to what will be the real sentiment of the Greek people once it becomes generally known that Bulgaria has entered upon a second fratricidal war in three years against Serbia. If there was any sincerity at all in the Greek nation in its indignation in June, 1913, when the Bulgars made their first treacherous attack, it will be difficult for the Government to restrain them from very open expression of their opinions, at least in the frontier districts. But, it is asked what will the Greeks do if the Allies and Bulgarians are found fighting on Greek territory, as is not so improbable? Will Greece in that case still find the courage to look on with neutralist indifference? Italy abstained from taking any initiative on her own account during the critical moments, but there is general satisfaction felt that she promptly seconded any steps taken by the Allies, and

(Continued in Column 5.)

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MANAGER.

OPERATIONS IN DARDANELLES

NEW ZEALAND NIGHT ATTACK

DUELS IN THE DARKNESS.

In the following article Captain C. E. W. Bean, the Official Press representative with the Imperial Forces in the Dardanelles, describes the brilliant night work of the New Zealand troops in the move northwards from Anzac into the main slopes of Sari Bahr.

The first job to be tackled immediately after dark was to turn the Turks out of the nearer foothills. Later in the night columns would march out through the hills so cleared and attack the farther and higher slopes of the range. For the first clearance of the foothills there was chosen the New Zealand Mounted Rifles Brigade and the Maori Battalion. The work was to be done in silence and with bayonets only so long as the darkness lasted. Of course, the Mounted Rifles were on foot. No horses had yet been seen at Anzac except a team of about a dozen for helping to pull guns across any flat space.

The New Zealanders had three strong posts on the seaward end of the nearer foothills. On the other end of one of these was a trench which the New Zealanders had taken from the Turks some time back and lost again a couple of days later. The Turks had since made it very strong with barbed wire. Every night for a month or two a couple of destroyers, which were the only representatives of the Fleet left with us used to come close in and bombard these trenches and break up the wire. After the searchlight switched off an aged Turk with a wheezy cough used to come out and string the wire up again. Our men knew him quite well by the name of old Achmet, and they generally used to leave the old fellow to work undisturbed in the dark. If he didn't mend the wire some one else would.

THE START.

The Turks used to have patrols out beyond our flanks, which often met with our patrols. At this point in the line we heard quite a lot of them—you could hear them often signalling to one another in the dark, imitating the hoot of an owl or the bark of a dog, just like the Red Indians of our childhood. A few adventurous New Zealanders had slipped out scouting into those hills beyond our lines; for as much as a day or even two, they had explored them, lying silent when any of the enemy passed near, and reaching our lines again after dark. It was into this half-explored country that the New Zealand Mounted Rifles stole out at about half-past 9 at night. Bayonets were fixed and there were strict orders of silence.

The destroyer had bombarded her same old trench that night as every other night. The Turks, as we suspected, lay down in the bottom of the trench till the shelling was over. It had just finished, and they were getting to their feet again when over the parapet on top of them came a line of silent clambering New Zealanders. A sputtering fire broke out, but the Auckland Mounted Rifles finished the affair as ordered with the bayonet. The Wellington Mounted Rifles were at the same time moving up the gully on their right, and the Otago and the Canterbury Regiments through the darkness on their left into country that was less well known. Canterbury was sent farthest north; Otago was to go north also, but to turn into the foothills earlier to clear a hill named after their colonel—Bauchops Hill.

DISCOVERED.

The moment you move north from the Anzac position the hills begin to move a little way back from the sea, leaving a narrow stretch of flat between the hills and the sea. Canterbury moved out in extended order across this, two squadrons abreast, the line of each troop following firing on them from the hill which they had four scouts out just ahead of them, and these scouts suddenly came on four other figures in the dark. It was a Turkish patrol.

The Turks clearly thought that our men were the usual New Zealand patrol out on its nightly business. They did not want to make a disturbance in the night any more than we did, so they came for our men with the bayonet. There was no sound in that strange duel, just four men fighting four with their bayonets in the dark. The Turks bayoneted one of our men in the jaw and another in the chest—neither fatally—before our four had managed to kill them. There was not a shot fired, and the column went silently on.

But they were sure to be discovered before long. From away behind them there had broken out the firing of the Turks in the old New Zealand trench. That must have waked the Turks. A few minutes later the Otago Regiment just behind Canterbury turned inland to attack its particular hill. A sputter of fire broke out. Canterbury, still going across the flat, came to a belt of land which was dimly lighted by the beam of the destroy's searchlight directed on the main ridge over their heads. From the hill ahead of them which they were to attack came a rattle of rifle shots. Flashes were coming from two points along the top of it—evidently trenches. Turks were also firing on them from the hill which they were passing on their right.

Canterbury divided into two, one squadron went straight up the point of the hill from the front. The other swung inland a little, and then came up to the same point from the rear. There was a machine-gun in the nearer trench, and they were on it before the Turks could take the breech block away. The Turkish escort for the gun stood its ground, and some of the finest men in the regiment were shot as they rushed it—farmers and farmers' were shot as they rushed it—farmers and farmers' sons from the plains about Christchurch—their graves are there to-day. But they never answered with a single rifle shot nor yet a cheer. They bayoneted the Turks and took the machine-gun. The other squadron cleared a long communication trench down the slope of the hill to the north, and they then turned inland and came up the length of the spur together, clearing four trenches in all as they went until their spur joined the one which Otago was attacking, and the two regiments met, as had been arranged, on the crest of the spurs they had cleared.

A CHEER IN THE NIGHT.

It was while they were clearing the spur that the first sound that was made by anyone on our side broke the long tense silence of that attack. Away from the right from far up in the foothills came the sound of a cheer. We knew that one particular redoubt had been giving especial trouble to the Mounted Rifles, and we guessed that this cheer meant that they had taken it, and that their pent-up feelings could not be cooped up any longer. Every one heard that cheer. The Canterburys heard it as they were rushing upon panic-stricken and totally surprised parties of Turks along the spur top.

The Turks heard that cheer also. They were fleeing now in small broken parties through the foothills northward from gully to gully—lots of them left well behind our lines, some of them even in their dug-outs wondering what in the world was happening. One of our officers returning from his regiment to bring up two troops which had strayed saw in the dim starlight a string of men filing through the scrub below him. They were zigzagging along their path, and he thought these must be the men he was after when one of the men with him—he had four, two batmen and two Maoris—suddenly exclaimed, "Listen! They're Turks." Our five stepped back quickly into the bushes and waited. The small party, as it was only five against at least a score, clearly had little chance with the bayonet, so the men were allowed to charge their magazines. Presently the approaching party was near enough to be recognized; the officer challenged and fired almost at the same moment—four of the Turks fell, and the rest ran.

The Otagos had just such wild fighting along their spur. Their Colonel had, I believe, just called out to them, "Come on, boys, charge!" when he fell shot through the spine on the hill that already bore his name. There were about half-a-dozen Maoris lying around the body of Captain Hay. The whole hillside was littered with the remains of the Turkish bivouacs. But there was one thing that we did not get. Over behind those hills there had for days been a troublesome gun of French make—a 75, originally made for the Serbians. The 75 had gone. But we took a smaller Nordenfelt.

£3,000,000 BATTLESHIP.

NEW U. S. WARSHIP DRIVEN BY ELECTRICITY.

The new U. S. battleship California, which was launched on October 14, will be the world's first electric Dreadnought, and from point of size will be greater than any foreign battleship built or building. The California and her two sister ships, the Mississippi and the Idaho, already authorised, will each displace 32,000 tons, almost 1,000 tons more than the new Dreadnought Pennsylvania, now on the way to completion.

The California will be a ship of innovations. She will cost £1,560,000 without her armour or armament, which is expected to cost as much more. She will have a speed of 21 knots, will be 624ft. long, 97ft. beam, and will draw 30ft. of water. She will carry twelve 14-inch guns, mounted three abreast in a turret, 22 5-inch rapid-fire guns, and will have four submerged torpedo tubes.

The principal feature of the new Dreadnought, however, is the electric propelling machinery. The navy experts believe that the electric installation is cheaper than steam propulsion and reduces the weight of machinery. The system has been so successful in a collier that the Navy Department feels justified in adapting it to a Dreadnought.

Outwardly the California will bring a drastic change of line and appearance to the battle fleet. Instead of the blunt nose of the present-day big fighters, bows will be tapered into a graceful, yacht-like stem. It will be the first time since the steel ships replaced the old frigates and ships of the line that clipper stems have been seen in the fleet. Her overhanging bow will project more than 20ft. beyond her cutwater, and will give place for three anchors instead of two as on the present ships, the third hanging over the stem. The new bow will make for keeping the California "a dry ship," as the sailors say, keeping her foredeck free of water in all but the heaviest weather.

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CLOSURE OF A LONDON NIGHT CLUB.

SEQUEL TO COURT-MARTIAL

Sitting at Bow-street Police-court, on Oct. 13, Mr. Graham Campbell had before him an adjourned summons which called upon Harry Robbins, secretary of the New Holborn Club, High Holborn, to show cause why the club should not be struck off the register on the ground that it was not conducted in good faith, writes the "Standard."

Mr. H. Muskett, who appeared in support of the summons on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, stated that the club was registered on May 17, and was carried on in premises which were formerly occupied by the Holborn Physical Culture and Artists' Club, which was struck off the register in March, 1914. The submission that the club was not a bona-fide concern was based upon the events of three different nights. At two o'clock on the morning of Aug. 8 Chief Inspector Newman visited the premises, and found there three men and a woman whose names were not properly recorded in the books as either visitors or members.

A registered German was also present, but he had a permit to be out until 4-30 a.m. On the night of Aug. 28 observation was kept on the club, and between 9-10 p.m. and 1-30 a.m. four Army officers in uniform and six women were seen to enter. On Sept. 19 an incident occurred in connection with the serving of a glass of whisky, in respect of which Robbins and a Mr. Dixon, who was the manager of the club, had already been fined.

Evidence having been given in support of this statement, Mr. J. S. Stooke-Vaughan, solicitor for the defence, contended that no case had been made out. There was, he said, a great outcry against night clubs, but however objectionable they might be there was no evidence which suggested that this particular club was not conducted in good faith.

The defendant Robbins went into the witness-box and deposed that the club was a dancing and supper club, and no card-playing was allowed.

STORY OF COLONEL'S VISIT.

In cross-examination he admitted that 2s. had to be paid for each visitor. The club was run by Mr. Dixon. He and another man were the proprietors, but there was a committee of members.

Mr. Muskett: Do you keep blue blouses to cover over Army officers' uniforms?—No.

Has it never been done?—It has been done once.

Was that on Aug. 21, when Lieut.-Colonel Wilder and Lieutenant High came to the club in uniform?—Yes. They were friends of Mr. Dixon.

Did he take them into his bed-room and provide them with overalls to dance in?—Yes.

And did they dance in that get-up?—They were blue suits.

And you know that both those officers have been court-martialled for that since?—Yes.

How often did that take place?—That was the only occasion.

Blue overalls were kept for that one occasion?—They weren't kept there at all. They belonged to Mr. Dixon.

Mr. James Percy Dixon, an accountant, stated that he was the manager of the club. He knew Lieut.-Colonel Wilder very well. He and another officer called at the club one night and wanted to dance, but witness told them they could not come in in uniform. Colonel Wilder then said, "Can't you do something for us?" and witness took them up to his private room, where they took off their belts and uniform coats, and put on some lounge coats which he lent them. They then went downstairs, but Colonel Wilder did not dance.

The magistrate said he was quite satisfied that the case had been made out, and he ordered the club to be struck off the register and the premises disqualified for use as a club for a period of three years. An order was also made for the payment of £5 5s. costs.

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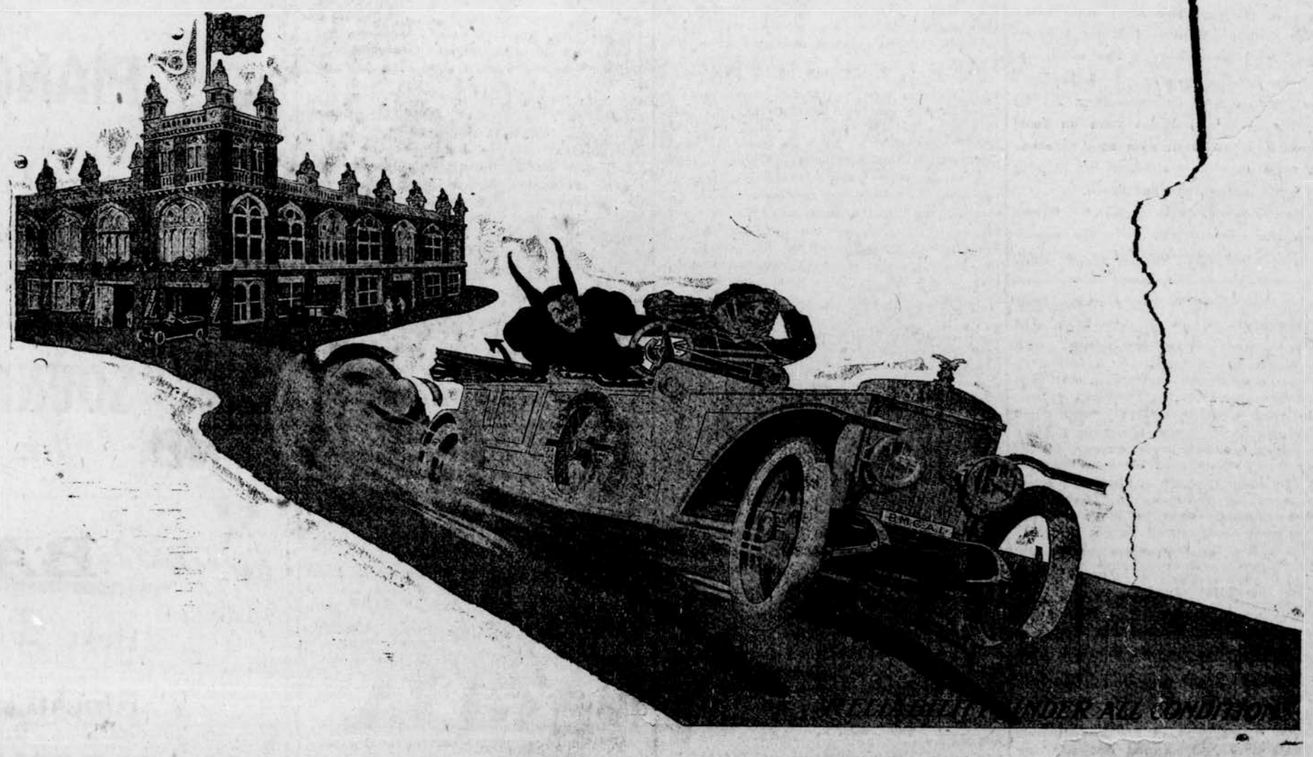

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